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No. 25] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1976 (JYAISTHA 29, 1898)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2

PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
[Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs]

THE PATENT OFFICE
PATENTS & DESIGNS
Calcutta, the 19th June 1976
CORRIGENDA

(1)

In the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section 2 dated the 1st December, 1973 in page 640, Column 1 under the heading "Cessation of Patents."

Delete 129888

(2)

In the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 20th December 1975 in page 879, column 2, under the number 138121, delete the entry "Addition to No. 136020" after the words "Application No. 11/MAS/75 filed February 3, 1975".

(3)

In the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section 2 dated the 24th April, 1976 in page 392 Column 1 under the heading "Cessation of Patents."

Delete 130892

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

14th May 1976

836/Cal/76. Madan Engineering Tool Products. Improvements in or relating to door closures.

837/Cal/76. Tuomo Halonen OY. Apparatus for heating a flowing substance, such as a liquid or gas.

838/Cal/76. Smith & Nephew Research Limited and Pilkington Brothers Limited. Curable compositions. (May 13, 1975).

839/Cal/76. Bailey Meters & Controls Limited. Improvements in the monitoring of contaminated fluid streams.

840/Cal/76. Hajtomuvek ES Festoberendezesek Gyara. Apparatus for the electrostatic charging of water-soluble paints.

841/Cal/76. Taisho Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. Process for preparing anti-gastric ulcer novel chalcone ethers. [Divisional Date June 17, 1974].

842/Cal/76. Taisho Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. Process for preparing anti-gastric ulcer novel chalcone ethers. [Divisional date June 17, 1974].

843/Cal/76. Franz Plasser Bahnbaumaschinen-Industriegesellschaft m.b.H. Track tamping machine.

15th May 1976

844/Cal/76. Plasto-Iron (India) Private Limited. Relates to Tube-well strainer or filter.

845/Cal/76. Plasto-Iron (India) Private Limited. Relates to Tube-well strainer or filter. [Addition to No. 204/Cal/74].

846/Cal/76. D. Hillsman. Respiratory biofeedback training and performance evaluation system.

847/Cal/76. Naresh Chandra Das Gupta. Perpetual motion machine.

848/Cal/76. Molins Limited. Method and apparatus for making filter cigarettes. (May 20, 1975).

849/Cal/76. Embart (U.K.) Limited. Improvements in or relating to glassware forming machines. (May 28, 1975).

850/Cal/76. K. Bjorshol. An apparatus for use in long-line fishing.

851/Cal/76. K. Bjorshol. A fishing hook and cooperating snood head.

852/Cal/76. Kenrich Petrochemicals, Inc. Organo titanate chelates and their use.

853/Cal/76. Kenrich Petrochemicals, Inc. Application of cumylphenol and derivatives thereof in plastic compositions.

854/Cal/76. Kenrich Petrochemicals, Inc. Titanate phosphite adducts and their use.

855/Cal/76. Franz Plasser Bahnbaumaschinen-Industriegesellschaft m.b.H. Track tamping machine, more particularly track tamping and levelling machine.

17th May 1976

856/Cal/76. Er. M. Singh and Dr. K. S. Salariya. Novel solar concentrator (hollow double convex lens and plano convex lens).

857/Cal/76. Tarun Das Gupta. Spring loaded guide mechanism of the trimmer head of a print trimmer.

858/Cal/76. Ashland Oil, Inc. Aluminum phosphate binder composition containing alcohols or acids. [Addition to No. 450/Cal/74].

859/Cal/76. Girling Limited. Improvements in master cylinders for vehicle-braking systems. (May 22, 1975).

860/Cal/76. Pfizer Inc. Process for the production of cyclopentane intermediates useful in the preparation of novel analogs of naturally occurring prostaglandins. [Divisional date November 6, 1973].

18th May 1976

861/Cal/76. J. Goyal. Beach towel.

862/Cal/76. Montedison S.p.A. Process for obtaining fibrous structure of olefine polymers, having improved applicational characteristics in the preparation of paper, and paper obtained therefrom.

863/Cal/76. The Monotype Corporation Limited. Optical scanning apparatus. (May 27, 1975).

864/Cal/76. Bayer AG and Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft. Process of producing sulfuric acid.

865/Cal/76. Leder & Co., AG. Bobbins.

866/Cal/76. Archifar Industrie Chimiche Del Trentino S.p.A. Novel rifamycin compounds of high antibiotic activity.

867/Cal/76. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Improvements in or relating to temperature monitoring and control device by sensing the heat.

19th May 1976

868/Cal/76. Rafiq Ahd. Sholey water gun.

869/Cal/76. Dynamit Nobel Aktiengesellschaft. Process and device for the extrusion of patterned sheets or plates or thermoplastic plastics substances.

870/Cal/76. Dynamit Nobel Aktiengesellschaft. Process for the calibration of co-extruded multi-layer extrusion plates or thermoplastic plastics substances.

871/Cal/76. Veb filmfabrik Wolfen. Stabilising photographic silverhalide emulsions.

872/Cal/76. Serrana S/A DE Mineracao. Process for obtaining of apatite concentrate.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

4th May 1976

137/Bom/76. S. D. Malshe. Improvements in or relating to couplings for power transmission.

6th May 1976

138/Bom/76. The Director, Indian Institute of Technology and Dr. Shilowbhadra Banerjee. Improvements in and relating to the production of spheroidal graphite iron.

7th May 1976

139/Bom/76. S. R. Irani. Improved contact disc assembly for ignition switch.

140/Bom/76. P. I. Lunavat. Improved applicator for dampening stamps, gummed labels and the like.

141/Bom/76. Ciba-Geigy of India Limited. Process for the manufacture of azo dyestuffs.

142/Bom/76. R. C. Pardasani. Improvement in or relating to stranding or bunching machine. [Addition to No. 136/Bom/76].

10th May 1976

143/Bom/76. M. H. Ram Rawley. Pneumatic weft suction.

144/Bom/76. A. Gunapatel and D. B. Khetry. Improvements in Agricultural pesticides sprayer.

145/Bom/76. P. D. Trivedi and A. R. Mishra. Liquid leaf fertilizer.

146/Bom/76. P. D. Trivedi and A. R. Mishra. Liquid leaf fertilizer containing 40% P205.

147/Bom/76. Shri S. G. Sahasrabudhe. Metallic coupling for connecting electrical conductors without soldering.

11th May 1976

148/Bom/76. The Arvind Mills Limited. Process for the production of textile fabrics with durable blistered and seersucker effects.

12th May 1976

149/Bom/76. A. G. Karvir. Single phasing preventor.

14th May 1976

150/Bom/76. K. H. Bhatt. Power generation from tidal activity.

15th May 1976

151/Bom/76. V. P. Kulkarni. A two wheel trailer for towing behind a motor-cycle, scooter or scooterate.

152/Bom/76. Hindustan Lever Limited. Treatment of perfumery materials.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (MADRAS BRANCH)

10th May 1976

85/Mas/76. K. K. Varughese. A tourniquet.

86/Mas/76. A. Vajjiravel. Four wheel peddling cycle.

11th May 1976

87/Mas/76. J. F. Robert Moses. Trenching (viz) gang drill trencher.

12th May 1976

88/Mas/76. Best & Crompton Engineering Limited. A reduction mechanism.

14th May 1976

89/Mas/76. Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. Device for the electrodynamic separation of solid dis-similar.

ALTERATION OF DATE

139448.	} Ante-dated to 1st September, 1972.
330/Cal/75.	
139453.	} Post-dated to 8th September, 1975.
464/Cal/73.	

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photocopies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 80K & 128G. I.C.-A61m 1/03, B01d 13/00, B01d 31/00. 139407.

AN ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY.

Application : RHONE-POULENC S.A., OF 22 AVENUE MONTAIGNE, PARIS 8E, FRANCE.

Inventors : ALAIN GRANGER AND ANDRE SAUSSE.

Application No. 2071/72 filed December 6, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

An artificial kidney comprising a haemodialyser having two chambers separated by a membrane capable of permitting simultaneous dialysis and ultrafiltration of blood, one of the chambers being connectable to the bloodstream of a patient undergoing dialysis and the other of the chambers forming part of a constant volume closed system for containing dialysis liquid, said system further including means for circulating the dialysis liquid through said system and along said membrane at a flow rate corresponding to the normal conditions of a haemodialysis operation and means for withdrawing from said constant volume closed system, at predetermined rate, a fraction of the dialysis liquid, to maintain the volume of the dialysis liquid in the system constant.

CLASS 39M. I.C.-C01b 25/30. 139408.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A NEW ACIDIFIED SODIUM PHOSPHATE SOLUTION SUITABLE FOR PHOSPHATING OF METALLIC SURFACES OR RUSTED STEEL SURFACES.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Inventors : KUMMATTITHIDAL SANTHANAM RAJAGOPALAN, RENGACHARI SRINIVASAN, CHAKRAVARTHI RAJAGOPAL, NARAYANASWAMI KRITHIVASAN, MELAYERIYAT KOCHU JANAKI, MUTHUVEERAN SETHUKUMARI AND PORAIYAR SARANGAPANI MOHAN.

Application No. 407/Cal/73 filed February 24, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A process for producing a new acidified phosphate solution suitable for phosphating of metallic surfaces or rusted steel surfaces which consists in generating acidity in an alkaline phosphate solution by passing it through an ion exchange column containing cation exchange resin thereby avoiding the use of costly phosphoric acid for acidifying the phosphate solution.

CLASS 9D. I.C.-C22C 39/26.

139409.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF HIGH STRENGTH STEEL HAVING INCREASED RESISTENCE TO FATIGUE UNDER ALTERNATING STRESSES.

Applicant : UGINE ACIERS, OF 10 RUE DE GENERAL FOY, PARIS 8E, FRANCE.

Inventors : GUEUSSIER ANDRE, TRICOT ROLAND AND LLUANSI MICHEL.

Application No. 743/Cal/73 filed April 2, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A process for the production of high strength steel having increased resistance to fatigue under alternating stresses, which comprises preparing the steel from a mixture of raw materials in an induction furnace, characterised in that nitrogen is introduced into the melt of said mixture in an amount up to the limit of solubility of the nitrogen under the conditions of manufacture and casting, at the solidification temperature of the steel, whereby the steel produced presents the following analysis in weight per cent :

Carbon	0.5 to 1
Silicon	0.2 to 1.5
Manganese	0.2 to 2
Chromium	3 to 20
Nitrogen	from 0.03 to the limit of solubility under the conditions of manufacture and casting at the solidification temperature of the steel,

the remainder being iron and impurities, if desired, preparing from such steel shaped articles such as herein described, and hardening, quenching and/or tempering such articles.

CLASS 129G. I.C.-B26f 3/12, B23K 7/00. 139410.

BURNING BAR.

Applicant : AIKOH CO., LTD., No. 1-39, 2-CHOME, IKENOHATA, TAITO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Inventor : MASARU TAKASHIMA.

Application No. 1041/Cal/73 filed May 3, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A conventional burning bar having as inserts a number of iron wires or a number of iron wires and one or more nonferrous wire and/or one or more metallic pipe into a sheathing steel pipe characterized by the improvement that two or more depressed zones are formed on same.

CLASS 80K & 128G. I.C.-A61M 1/03, B01d 13/00, B01d 31/00. 139411.

ARTIFICIAL HAEMODIALYSIS KIDNEYS.

Applicant : RHONE-POULENC S.A., OF 22 AVENUE MONTAIGNE, PARIS 8E, FRANCE.

Inventors : ALAIN GRANGER AND ANDRE SAUSSE.

Application No. 1307/Cal/73 filed June 4, 1973.

Addition to No. 2071/72.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

An artificial haemodialysis kidney comprising a source for dialysis liquid; a haemodialyser having two chambers separated by a membrane capable of permitting simultaneous dialysis and ultrafiltration of blood; one of the chambers being connectable to the blood stream of a patient undergoing dialysis; and the other forming part of a constant volume closed system for containing dialysis liquid, in the form of a loop, said system further including a circulation pump in said loop downstream of the dialyser for circulating through the system and along the membrane at a flow rate corresponding to the normal conditions of a haemodialysis operation, means for withdrawing from said constant volume closed system, at a predetermined rate, a fraction of the dialysis liquid to maintain the volume of the dialysis liquid in the system constant, a two position valve movable between a first position which connects the constant volume closed system to the source of liquid and to the exterior of the artificial haemodialysis kidney, and a second position which isolates the constant volume closed system from the said source and from the exterior of the artificial haemodialysis kidney to form a closed circuit for the dialysis liquid, and means for adjusting the pressure difference on either side of the membrane.

CLASS 61A+C+I. I.C.-F26b 3/06. 139412.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO DRYING APPARATUS.

Applicant & Inventor : ERIC HARALD CARISSON, OF PLANTERINGSVAGEN 7B, 26200 ANGELHOLM, SWEDEN.

Application No. 2011/Cal/73 filed August 31, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

Apparatus for contacting a first substance, such as a liquid, semi-solid or solid material, with a second substance, such as a drying gas, said apparatus comprising a container having a bed with a plurality of spherical contact bodies adapted to be circulated through the container in a path which, in the order mentioned, comprises a material application zone in which the first substance is applied to the contact bodies, a main processing zone located in the upper part of the bed, a peripheral point of introduction for the second substance, a final processing zone located in the lower part of the bed, and a separation zone located beneath the bed for separating ready-processed material from the contact bodies, said separation zone including a perforated bottom permitting the passage of ready-processed material but retaining said contact bodies for returning them to the material application zone by means of a centrally disposed screw conveyor comprising a surrounding sleeve and extending downwardly toward the perforated bottom, characterised in that the sleeve surrounding the screw of the screw conveyor is rotatable relative thereto; that the material application zone has material application means rotatably mounted at the upper end of the screw conveyor and including spreading means mounted for rotation with the rotary sleeve of the screw conveyor; and that the screw conveyor at its lower end has separating means consisting of rotary infeed arms secured to the rotary sleeve of the screw conveyor for rotation therewith and feeding contact bodies from the lowermost part of the bed to a gap formed within and beneath the infeed arms, said gap being formed by an inner separation rotor connected to the shaft of the screw conveyor for rotation therewith, and an outer stationary separation stator concentric with said inner separation rotor, the perforated bottom being disposed beneath said gap.

CLASS 32C & 55E. I.C.-C12d 9/16, 9/00. 139413.

METHOD FOR YIELDING A PLANT TREATING AGENT OF SPORES OF BACILLUS UNIFLAGELLATUS (ATCC NO. 15134).

Applicant : HERSHEY FOODS CORPORATION, OF HERSHEY, PENNSYLVANIA 17033, PHILADELPHIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : ELTON WILLARD MANN.

Application No. 2277/Cal/73 filed October 15, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No drawings.

A method for yielding a plant treating agent of spores of *Bacillus uniflagellatus* (ATCC No. 15134) disposed on a carrier, which plant treating agent is useful for treating plants, comprising culturing *Bacillus uniflagellatus* in an aqueous culture medium to yield antibiotic vegetative cells, and spores, and drying a mixture of the spores and culture medium to form the plant treating agent, with the concentration of water in the plant treating agent being no more than 10 weight per cent water.

CLASS 39L & 141D. I.C.-C01g 45/02. 139414.

PROCESS FOR RECOVERING MANGANESE VALUES FROM LOW GRADE OXIDIZED MANGANESE CONTAINING ORES.

Applicant : DIAMOND SHAMROCK CORPORATION, OF 1100 SUPERIOR AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : JAY YOUNG WELSH.

Application No. 2328/Cal/73 filed October 19, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims. No drawings.

A process for recovering manganese values from low grade unreduced manganese bearing ores which comprises the steps of :

(a) dissolving and dispersing nitrogen dioxide and water vapor in an aqueous medium;

(b) immediately contacting and leaching with the solution of step (a) a quantity of unreduced ore which contains a stoichiometric excess of manganese dioxide in relation to the nitrous acid content of the solution of step (a), at a temperature below about 80°C. and a pH below about 4.0 under an equilibrium partial pressure of a combination of nitric oxide and water vapor less than atmospheric pressure, whereby a slurry containing manganese nitrate is obtained.

CLASS 32F2c & 831E1. I.C.-C07C 103/52, C07C 139/00.

139415.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING DL-METHIONYL-DL-METHIONINE.

Applicant : DEUTSCHE GOLD-UND SILBER-SCHNEID-ANSTALT VORMALS ROESSLER, OF 9 WELSHFRAUEN-STRASSE, FRANKFURT (MAIN), FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : DR. HANS WAGNER (2) DR. KLAUS HERNER UDLUFT (3) HEIDRUN BERTRAM (4) DR. RUDOLF FAHNENSTICH AND DR. JOACHIM HEISE.

Application No. 2375/Cal/73 filed October 26, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the production of DL-methionyl-DL-methionine, which comprises hydrolysing 3, 6-bis-(2 methyl-mercaptoethyl)-2, 5-diketopiperazine at a pH-value of from 7 to 12.

CLASS 32A2. I.C.-C09b 47/04. 139416.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF 2 ECRYSTALLISATION-RESISTANT COPPER PHTHALOCYANINE PIGMENTS.

Applicant : BAYER AKTIENGESellschaft, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

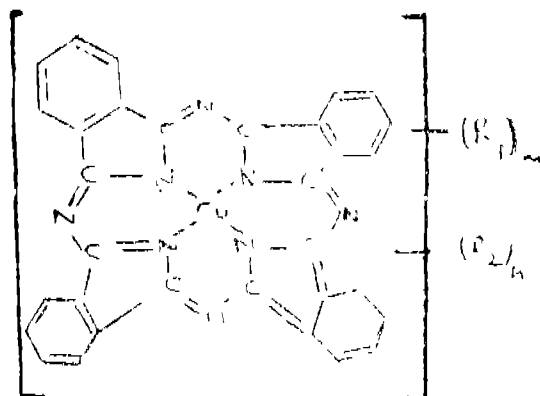
Inventor : HEINRICH LEISTER.

Application No. 2400/Cal/73 filed October 31, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

Process for the manufacture of copper phthalocyanine pigments which contain 90—98.5 mol per cent of an optionally substituted copper phthalocyanine and 10—1.5 mol per cent of one or more alkylcopper phthalocyanines of the formula I.



wherein R_1 represents an optionally substituted alkyl radical with at least 3 C atoms or a cycloalkyl radical and R_2 represents hydrogen, halogen, an optionally substituted phenyl radical, an alkoxy group or a sulphonic acid group and wherein m and n denote the numbers 1—4 and the sum $m+n$ is at most 4, characterised in that 90—98.5 mol per cent of an optionally substituted phthalic acid derivative and 10—1.5 mol per cent of one or more alkyl-copper phthalocyanines of the formula I are reacted with copper or copper salts in the presence or absence of solvents and optionally in the presence of nitrogen bases and catalysts.

CLASS 32A₁, I.C.-C09b 29/16

139417.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DIRECT DYES DIAZOTIZABLE ON THE FIBRE.

Applicant: AZIENDE COLORI NAZIONALI AFFINIACNA S.P.A., OF LARGO GUIDO DONEGANI 1/2, MILAN, ITALY.

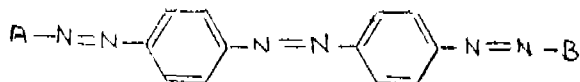
Inventors: ERMANNO GALEGANI AND SANDRO PONZINI.

Application No. 2454/Cal/73 filed November 7, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

Process for the preparation of direct dyes diazotizable on the fibre, comprised by the general formula I.



wherein A and B are radicals of azocoupling components different from each other chosen out of the group consisting of: 1-amino-8-naphthol-3, 6-disulphonic acid, 1-amino-8-naphthol-4, 6-disulphonic acid, 2-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid, 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid characterised in that said dyes may be prepared in one single phase by coupling in an alkaline medium one mole of a tetrazo-derivative of 4, 4-diamino-azobenzol with a mixture containing substantially one mole of the copulant A and one mole of copulant B, having to pass through the formation of the copulated monoazo-compound.

CLASS 32F₁+F_{2a}, I.C.-C07C 91/04.

139418.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ALKANOLAMINE DERIVATIVES.

Applicant: IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W. 1, ENGLAND.

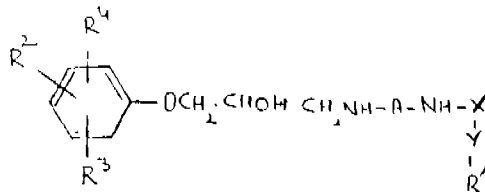
Inventor: LESLIE HAROLD SMITH.

Application No. 2664/Cal/73 filed December 6, 1973.

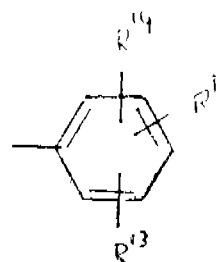
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

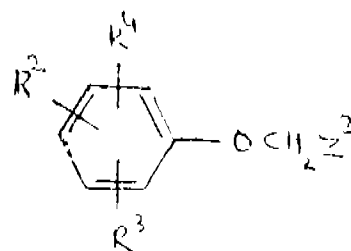
A process for the manufacture of an alkanolamine derivative of the formula I.



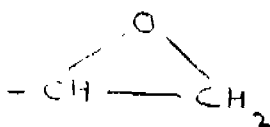
wherein A stands for an alkylene radical of from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, wherein R^1 stands for the hydrogen atom or for an alkyl, halogenoalkyl, alkenyl or cycloalkyl radical each of up to 10 carbon atoms, or for an aryl radical of the formula II.



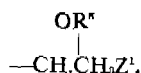
wherein R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 , which may be the same or different, each stands for a hydrogen or halogen atom, a hydroxy, amino, nitro or cyano radical, an alkyl cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, cycloalkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy or alkanoyl radical each of up to 6 carbon atoms, or an aryl, aryloxy or alkoxy radical each of up to 12 carbon atoms; or wherein R^2 and R^3 together, and/or R^4 and R^5 together, form the trimethylene, tetramethylene, 1-oxotetramethylene, propenylene, but-2-enylene or buta-1, 3-dienylene radical such that together with the adjacent benzene ring they form respectively the indanyl, 5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthyl, 5-oxo-5, 6, 7, 8-tetrahydronaphthyl, indenyl, 5, 8-dihydronaphthyl or naphthyl radical; wherein R^1 stands for the hydrogen atom or for the hydroxy or hydroxymethyl radical or for an alkoxy radical of up to 12 carbon atoms; wherein R^5 stands for the hydrogen atom or for the amino radical or for a dialkylamino radical of up to 12 carbon atoms; wherein X stands for the carbonyl (-CO-) or sulphonyl (-SO₂-) radical and wherein Y stands for a direct link, or for an alkylene, oxyalkylene or alkyleneoxy radical each of up to 6 carbon atoms, or for the imino (-NH-) radical, or for an alkylimino, iminoalkylene, iminoalkyleneoxy or iminoalkylene-carbonyloxy radical each of up to 6 carbon atoms, or (except when R^1 stands for the hydrogen atom) for the oxygen atom; or an acid-addition salt thereof, characterised by the reaction of a compound of the formula VI.



wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 have the meanings stated above and Z stands for the group of the formula VII



or the group



wherein R^0 stands for hydrogen or for a protecting group such as herein described and wherein Z^1 stands for a displaceable radical such as herein described, or which may be, when R^0 stands for hydrogen, a mixture of such compounds wherein Z^0 has both meanings stated above, with an amine of the formula :—



wherein A, R^1 , X and Y have the meanings stated above and wherein R^0 and R^1 , which may be the same or different, each stands for hydrogen or for a protecting group such as herein described, whereafter if one or more of R^0 , R^0 and R^1 stands for a protecting group such as herein described the one or more protecting groups are removed in a known manner and whereafter if desired :—

(a) an alkanolamine derivative wherein one or more of R^0 , R^1 , R^1 , R^1 and R^1 stands for an α -arylalkoxy radical may be converted into the corresponding compound wherein one or more of R^0 , R^1 , R^1 and R^1 , stands for the hydroxy radical by hydrogenolysis;

(b) a racemic alkanolamine derivative may be resolved in a known manner into its optically-active enantiomorphs; or

(c) an alkanolamine derivative in free base form may be converted into an acid-addition salt thereof by reaction with an acid.

CLASS 5D & 129 J+M. I.C.-A01d 1/00, B21d 28/00, 53/00. 139419.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL DISCS.

Applicant & Inventor : WALTER ESMOND BRUCE, OF CROWN STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, S1 3QZ, ENGLAND.

Application No. 167/Cal/74 filed January 24, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A method of manufacturing agricultural discs comprising cutting blanks from rolled steel strip or bar having a thickness greater than the thickness of the finished discs and a width less than the diameter of the finished discs, the blanks having a length substantially equal to the diameter of the finished discs, rolling each blank in the direction of its width until that dimension has increased to not less than the diameter of the finished discs, and blanking out from each rolled blank a disc with a diameter not less than the diameter of the finished discs and with a central hole.

CLASS 67C & 69-I. I.C.-H03K 17/60. 139420.

OSCILLATOR TYPE PROXIMITY SWITCH.

Applicant : THE CENTRAL MACHINE TOOL INSTITUTE, TUMKUR ROAD, BANGALORE 560022, INDIA.

Inventor : NARSIPUR HIRANNAYYA NAGABHUSHANA.

Application No. 29/Mas/74 filed February 23, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

7 Claims.

An oscillator type proximity switch comprising a sensing head consisting of tuned collector oscillator, the output of which is connected to a rectifier and a filter, the said sensing head is enclosed in a stainless steel body, the output of the

sensing head being fed to a control module consisting of a level sensing switch and a relay driver with a relay in its output, the arrangement between the sensing head and the control module being such that whenever a metallic object is sensed by the sensing head the said switch operates as a bistable electronic limit switch.

CLASS 70A. I.C.-B01K 3/00.

139421.

COVERING OF AN ALUMINIUM—PRODUCING ELECTROLYSIS CELL.

Applicant : VOLGOGRADSKY ALUMINIEVY ZAVOD, VOLGOGRAD, USSR.

Inventors : DMITRY PAVLOVICH PETRUSENKO (2) LEV GRIGORIEVICH ANDREEV AND ALEXANDR MIKHAILOVICH EPSTEIN.

Application No. 463/Cal/74 filed March 4, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A covering of an aluminium-producing electrolysis cell provided with preburnt anodes, comprising a hood for gathering and extracting volatiles, located above said cell and having side boards whose edges are parallel to the cell side walls; lids adjacent to one another and arranged inclinedly at the edges of said side walls of the hood, said lids are connected with lever secured on drive shafts behind anode holders, distinguished by guideways for each of said lids, made fast at the edges of said walls of the hood, the top end face of each of the lids is pivotally connected to the adjacent lever by an angle-hanger, wherein one of the arms of each hanger is arranged along one of said levers pivotally round the longitudinal axis of said lever, while the other arm is articulated to the top end face of said lid and rests with its loose end upon the adjacent lever.

CLASS 32E, 104J & 152E. I.C.-C08f 21/02, 33/02. 139422

A PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PARTICULATE, EXPANDABLE SELF-EXTINGUISHING STYRENE POLYMERS SHOWING GOOD PROCESSABILITY.

Applicant : BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, AT 6700 LUDWIGSHAFEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : ECKHARD NINTZ, RUPERT SCHICK, HEINRICH HORACEK AND ERHARD STAHNCKER.

Application No. 567/Cal/74 filed March 16, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of particulate, expandable, self-extinguishing styrene polymers, wherein a mixture of from 2.5 to 30% by weight of a hydrocarbon of from 3 to 6 carbon atoms and from 97.5 to 70% by weight of monofluorotrichloromethane, based on the total weight of the mixture, is incorporated, as expanding agent, into a styrene polymer containing a flameproofing organic halo compound, during or after polymerization, which is carried out by methods known per se.

CLASS 70C+Cr. I.C.-B01J 13/00, B01K 1/00. 139423.

METHOD FOR ELECTROPURIFICATION OF PROCESS WATER IN THE EFFLUENTS OF PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF POLYMER MATERIALS.

Applicant : LFNINGRADSKY INZHENERNO-STROITEL'NY INSTITUT, 2, KRASNOARMEISKAYA ULITS, 4, LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R.

Inventors : ASYA ZEILIKOVNA ZUMMER (2) IVAN STEPANOVICH LAVROV, (3) VALENTINA ALEXEEVNA PROKHOROVA (4) NIKOLAI IVANOVICH RUKOBRAISKY AND OLEGVLADIMIROVICH SMIRNOV.

Application No. 1118/Cal/74 filed May 22, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims. No drawings.

A method for electropurification of water present in the effluents of production and processing of polymer materials contaminated with polyvinyl alcohol, suspended matter, dissolved oxygen and ions like Ca^{+2} , PO_4^{-3} , Cl^- and SO_4^{-2} by means of electrocoagulation with the use of metal electrodes made from aluminium-magnesium alloy or from aluminium or magnesium at an intensity of the electric field between the electrodes of 5 to 30 V/cm at zero linear speed of the effluents, or of 70 to 80 V/cm at a linear speed of the effluents between 0 and 3 cm/min. and at an electric current density of 0.0066 to 0.16 a/cm², and the effluent water treated in the electric field being subjected to flocculation, for instance, by introducing polyacrylamide.

CLASS 70C. I.C.-C23b 5/00. 139424.

METHOD FOR THE UNIFORM ELECTROPLATING OF SHEET AND STRIP.

Applicant : USS ENGINEERS AND CONSULTANTS, INC., OF 600 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : RALPH FRANK HOECKELMAN.

Application No. 1137/Cal/74 filed May 24, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

In the method for the continuous electroplating of a principally metallic coating onto a metal strip, which includes,

(a) through a plating electrolyte, passing the strip in parallel relation to a generally rectangular face of an anode form having a length L and a width W_a , wherein W_a is approximately equal to the width of said strip, and

(b) applying a current density between said anode form and said strip, at a magnitude and for a time, sufficient to effect the deposition of a substantially uniform desired coating weight along a width of said strip, said coating exhibiting an "edge effect",

the improvement for substantially eliminating said "edge effect", which comprises employing an anode configuration composed of two tandemly aligned fractions : the first fraction having a face which is generally rectangular, said first fraction face having a width, W_a , and a length varying from about $L/3$ to $2L/3$; the second fraction having a face which is generally trapezoidal, said second fraction face having a corresponding length of $2L/3$ to $L/3$ respectively, and a width tapering approximately linearly and decreasing from a width W_a to a width W_b , wherein W_b is approximately equal to the predetermined width of uniform coating weight produced by said rectangular anode form.

CLASS 33A+F. I.C.-B22C 9/00. 139425.

COOLING A CONTINUOUSLY CAST STRAND.

Applicant : CONCAST AG, OF TODISTRASSE 7, CH—8027 ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.

Inventor : MARKUS SCHMID.

Application No. 1190/Cal/74 filed May 30, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims.

A method of continuous casting of metals and particularly steel in a mould with cooling devices which consists in subjecting the cast strand to indirect cooling in a first cooling zone and guiding the cast strands at all sides in the said first zone during passage of the strand through the mould; following the said indirect cooling of the strand in the said first zone by spraying water onto the cast strand to directly cool the cast strand in an intermediate zone; and in a last cooling zone guiding the strand by means of substantially strip-shaped support surfaces extending essentially in the direction of travel of the strand and directly cooling the strand by water guided in a substantially strip-shaped configuration along the strand.

CLASS 138A+C. I.C.-F16b 19/00. 139426.

MULTI-PURPOSE RETEASABLE CONNECTOR.

Applicant & Inventor : THOMAS MONTGOMERY GOSAGE, OF 70 JALAN JARAK, SINGAPORE 28.

Application No. 2007/Cal/74 filed September 6, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A releasable connector comprising upstanding and laterally spaced support brackets, a pin mounted between said support brackets, a bushing mounted on said pin, and locking means for normally retaining said bushing in a fixed axial position relative to said pin and for selectively releasing said bushing to permit it to be moved axially a substantial distance relative to said pin.

CLASS 32Fa & 40B. I.C.-B01J 11/06, 11/34, 11/36. 139427.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING IMPROVED CATALYSTS.

Applicant.—SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V., FORMERLY KNOWN AS SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ N.V., OF CAREL VAN BYLANDT LAAN 30, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Inventor : HARALD PETER WULFF.

Application No. 519/Cal/73 filed March 9, 1973.

Addition to No. 132,782.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims.

A process for preparing improved catalysts of the metal/siliceous oxide type, that is catalysts comprising a solid inorganic oxygen compound of silicon in chemical combination with at least 0.1% by weight of an oxide or hydroxide of titanium, molybdenum, vanadium, zirconium or boron, which improvement is obtained by contacting the catalyst prior to use with an organic silylating agent according to Indian Patent Application No. 132782, characterized in that an organic disilazans is used as silylating agent at a temperature in the range of from 100°C to 450°C.

CLASS 40H. I.C.-F25J 3/08. 139428.

METHOD FOR THE SEPARATION OF GAS FROM GAS MIXTURE.

Applicant : GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, AT 1 RIVER ROAD, SCHENECTADY, STATE OF NEW YORK, 12305, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : WILLIAM JESSUP WARD, ROBERT MICHAEL SALEMME AND JEROME FRED MAYER.

Application No. 705/Cal/73 filed March 28, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

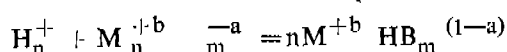
6 Claims. No drawings.

In a method for the separation of a given gas such as hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and oxygen from

a gas mixture containing the same by bringing the mixture into contact with one side of an immobilized liquid permselective film under a partial pressure differential in said given gases across said film, said liquid film being impregnated with a soluble non-volatile carrier specie reversibly chemically reactive with said given gas and productive of a non-volatile material soluble in said liquid film, the improvement comprising:

(a) said mixture of gases containing an acid gas such as herein described; and

(b) said liquid film being an aqueous solution containing a water soluble salt $M_n + bB_m - a$ wherein M = the metal ion; B = the radical (e.g. carbonate) anion; n and m stand for integers such as 1, 2 and 3; and a and b stand for the valence integers such as 1, 2 and 3, that reacts reversibly with hydrogen ions as follows:



CLASS 129Q, I.C.-B23K 35/40. 139429.

WELDING WIRE.

Applicant: INSTITUT ELEKTROSVARKI IMENI E.O. PATONA AKADEMII NAUK UKRAINSKOI SSR., OF KIEV, ULITSA GORKOGO, 69, USSR.

Inventors: IGOR KONSTANTINOVICH POKHODNYA AND VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH GOLOVKO.

Application No. 896/Cal/73 filed April 17, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims. No drawings.

An improved welding wire for welding and building up steels in a protective gas medium having a steel case enclosing therein an improved flux core which is made up of the following particular components in the selected ranges, the components being in percent by weight of the flux core:—

rutile	40-75
ferromanganese	17-28
ferrosilicium	1.1-9.5
contains as additives hematite	3.0-9.5
feldspar	1.8-7.5
sodium fluosilicate	1.2-6.0

CLASS 32E & 34A, I.C.-C08g 20/12. 139430.

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF POLYCAPROAMIDE.

Applicant: J. K. SYNTHETICS LTD., AT KAMLA TOWER, KANPUR, U.P., AND FACTORY AT KOTA, RAJASTHAN, INDIA.

Inventors: VASANT BHIMRAO CHIPALKATTI (2) GIUSEPPE BATTILORO (3) SITARAM AGRAWAL (4) PRATAP SINGH JAIN AND SHYAM SUNDAR AGRAWAL.

Application No. 1062/Cal/73 filed May 5, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No. drawings.

A process for the production of polycaprolactam, capable of being made into fibres and filaments by spinning in the normal manner, whose dyeing affinity for acid dyes is many times more and for basic dyes many times less and vice versa as compared to normal "nylon 6", and containing at least 80 meq (milliequivalents)/kg of amino end groups and correspondingly not more than 35 meq/kg of carboxylic end groups and vice versa and with relative viscosity ranging from 2.20 to 2.90, comprising adding to molten caprolactam prior to polymerization, one of the agents selected from the group consisting of (1) polycarboxylic acid such as adipic acid and terephthalic acid, (2) monocarboxylic acid such as acetic acid and benzoic acid, (3) mixture of polycarboxylic acid and monocarboxylic acid, (4) polyamine such as hexamethylenediamine and ethylenediamine, (5) monoamine such as butylamine and benzylamine

and (6) mixture of polyamine and monoamine and polymerizing the mass at a temperature of from 255—275°C. and between a pressure of 5 to 10 atmospheres followed by releasing of the pressure and application of the vacuum to get the final pressure in the range of 760 to 100 mmHg.

CLASS 163E, I.C.-F04b 43/00, F04C 1/00. 139431.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PUMPS AND MOTORS.

Applicant: SPERRY RAND CORPORATION, OF CROOKS AND MAPLE ROADS, TROK, STATE OF MICHIGAN 48084, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: ALBIN JOSEPH NIFMIFC AND RAYMOND BRUCE PETTIBONE.

Application No. 1467/Cal/73 filed June 23, 1973.

Convention date January 11, 1973/(50995/73) AUSTRIA.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A vane pump or motor comprising a first body portion forming a base, a driveshaft journaled in the base, a fluid displacement mechanism supported by the base, a second body portion forming a head clamping said mechanism to the base, and a third body portion comprising a cup-like cover secured to the base and enclosing the displacement mechanism and the head, the cover having a low pressure passage therein and the base having a high pressure passage therein, said passages serving as inlet and outlet passages or vice versa, said fluid displacement mechanism comprising a cam ring having an avoid interior cavity, a rotor in driving connection with the shaft and carrying radially slidable vanes, the rotor and vanes being slightly shorter axially than the cam ring, and flexible cheek plates clamped at their peripheries against the sides of the cam ring and providing diametrically opposite arcuate low pressure ports and diametrically opposite arcuate high pressure ports, two pairs of pressure pockets encircled by elastomeric seals being formed at the interfaces of the cheek plates with the base and the head and surrounding the high pressure ports.

CLASS 32F, I.C.-C07d 1/14. 139432

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ETHYLENE OXIDE.

Applicant: SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V., OF CAREL VAN BYLANDT LAAN 30, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Inventors: ANNIE HENDRIKA JOUSTRA AND IZAAN LINDHOUT.

Application No. 2534/Cal/73 filed November 19, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the preparation of ethylene oxide by reacting ethylene with oxygen in the presence of a catalyst which comprises silver supported on a porous refractory catalyst carrier, as described herein characterized in that the said catalyst has been prepared by impregnating the said carrier with an aqueous solution containing hexamethylene tetramine and silver ions bound to 1, 2-diaminoethane, and subsequently heating the impregnated carrier to a temperature at which silver is formed.

CLASS 129G+J+M, I.C.-B21J 7/26, 9/10, 139433.

B22d 11/12.

FUEL-FEED SYSTEM FOR COMBUSTION CHAMBER IN AN IMPULSE-EFFECT MACHINE FOR PLASTIC METAL WORKING.

Applicant: KHARKOVSKY AVIATION INSTITUTE, KHARKOV, USSR.

Inventors: VADIM GRIGORIEVICH KONONENKO (2) VITALY EVGENIEVICH STRIZHENKO (3) STANISLAV ANISIMOVICH MAZNICHENKO (4) VLADIMIR NIKO-

LAEVICH SARANCHA (5) VIKTOR ALEXEEVICH STELMAKH (6) IGOR PAVLOVICH KOMNATNY (7) SFRA-FIM VASILIEVICH SCHEKOCHEKHIN (8) VIKTOR VASILIEVICH BOZHKO (9) NIKOLAI BORISOVICH PONOMARENKO (10) VALERIA MIKHAILOVNA DANILENKO (11) SERGEI VASILIEVICH YATSENKO.

Application No. 785/Cal/74 filed April 6, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A fuel-feed system of the combustion chamber of an impulse-effect machine for plastic metal working, comprising : a high pressure air line communicated, through a pressure governor and a non-return valve positioned in the direction of the air stream flow, with the air side of a shut-off device of the combustion chamber and series-connected (with respect to the direction of the air stream flow) through a pneumoelectric valve and a non-return valve to an admission valve provided on the shell of the combustion chamber; a low pressure gas line connected in series (with respect to the direction of the combustible gas flow) with said admission valve and the same pipe line leading from the said non-return valve to admission valve through an air-operated valve and a non-return valve; a compression release valve, provided on the shell of the combustion chamber to communicate the interior space thereof with the atmosphere and communicated through a pneumoelectric valve with the high pressure air line, said combustion chamber interior space communicating, through said admission valve with said air side of said shut-off device; a pressure relief valve provided on the combustion chamber shell and connecting a meter to measure combustible gas pressure, with the combustion chamber interior space through an air-operated valve actuated by compressed air supplied from the high pressure air line through a pneumoelectric valve, and a meter to measure combustible mixture pressure to the combustion chamber interior space through another air-operated valve actuated by compressed air supplied from the high pressure air line through another pneumoelectric valve.

CLASS 32F₃c. I.C.-C07C 31/08. 139434.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ETHYL ALCOHOL.

Applicant : THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, AT MIDLAND, COUNTY OF MIDLAND STATE OF MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

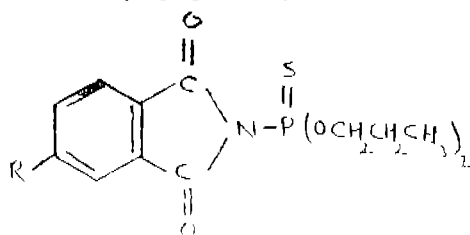
Inventor : DORSEY ROBERT MUSSELL.

Application No. 2017/Cal/74 filed September 9, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for the production of ethyl alcohol by the enzymatic fermentation of an aqueous sugar-containing solution characterized in that the fermentation is carried out in presence of a phthalimidothiophosphonate corresponding to the formula shown in the accompanying drawings.



wherein R represents hydrogen or methyl.

CLASS 129G. I.C.-B21 25/00. 139435.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO BARBED WIRE MAKING MACHINE.

2—117G1/76

Applicants & Inventors : INDRAJIT CHALJHA, OF 1, SUNNY PARK, CALCUTTA, WEST BENGAL, INDIA, AND JADAV PRASAD CHALJHA MEMORIAL TRUST, OF P-21, GOLF CLUB ROAD, CALCUTTA, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 2207/Cal/74 filed October 1, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A barbed wire making machine comprising a line wire, means for applying wire prickles or barbs on a line wire the improvement which consists in providing means for causing lateral movement of the twister body carrying the twisting head to adjust the position of the twister head along the line wire and mounting the respective side wire guides approaching the line wire in a slidable holder, the ends of such guides close to the line wire or twister head being disposed at angle to the said line wire, so that by sliding the said wire guides, the position of the side wire ends meeting the line wire can be easily adjusted in relation to the twister head.

CLASS 11C & 83B₃. I.C.-A23K 1/22. 139436.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A PRILLED ADDITIVE FOR MAIZE SILAGE.

Applicant : UNIE VAN KUNSTMESTFABRIEKEN V. V., OF UTRICHT, THE NETHERLANDS, MALIEBAAN 81.

Inventor : JOHAN WILHEM HOOGENDONK.

Application No. 1537/Cal/73 filed July 2, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A process for the preparation of a prilled additive for maize silage, containing urea and mineral constituents in a weight ratio of from 3 : 2 to 2 : 3, the said mineral constituents containing up to 66.8 of di-calcium phosphate, up to 22.8 of sodium chloride, the balance comprising sulphates or carbonates of Na and Mg, together with sulphates, oxides or carbonates of Zn, Fe, Mn, Cu and/or Co, comprising homogeneously mixing the said mineral constituents with the required amount of molten urea, and prilling the resulting suspension in prilling apparatus using spraying and cooling steps, wherein the said mixing and spraying operations are carried out sufficiently rapid so that not more than 1/3 of the sodium chloride goes into solution.

CLASS 55E₁. I.C.-A61K 23/02. 139437.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING A MEDICAMENT FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER.

Applicant & Inventor : ANDRE SOUSSAN, OF 20, AVENUE LIEGEARD, 94, SEVRAN-FREINVILLE, FRANCE.

Application No. 266/Cal/74 filed February 8, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims. No drawings.

A process for obtaining a medicament for treatment of cancer, wherein blood from a patient suffering from viral hepatitis which has been safely diagnosed by increasing the level of transaminases in the blood, preferably just before and on the appearance of jaundice, is centrifuged and the serum collected, after which the serum is examined for Australia antigen to rule out any serum containing Australia antigen, and for the presence of other pathogenic germ, a marmoset is inoculated with a sample of the serum and then observed for the appearance of virus A hepatitis, the serum thus tested is conditioned in sterile bottles and stored at 4°C.

CLASS 32F_{8a}. I.C.-C07T 9/40, 9/44, 127/12.

139438.

PREPARATION OF PHOSPHONOTHIOUREIDES.

Applicant: ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY, OF INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19105, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

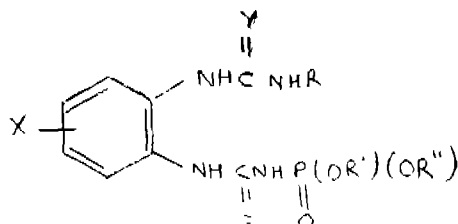
Inventor: WILLIAM DAVID WEIR.

Application No. 403/Cal/74 filed February 26, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

A process for the preparation of a phosphono-thioureido arylene anthelmintic compound of the formula I.



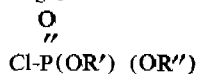
wherein Y is O or S;

R is (C₁-C₆) alkyl sulfonyl, benzenesulfonyl, substituted benzenesulfonyl, (C₁-C₆) alkanoyl, benzoyl or substituted benzoyl;

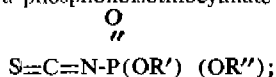
R' and R'' may be the same or different and are (C₁-C₆) alkyl, (C₁-C₆) alkoxyalkyl, halo-(C₁-C₆) alkyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl;

X is absent or represents from one to four substituents selected from (C₁-C₆) alkyl, (C₁-C₆) alkoxy or halogen; which process comprises the steps of:

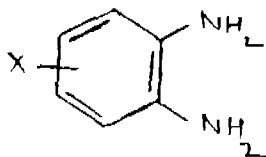
I. reacting, in a substantially anhydrous inert organic solvent, having a boiling point of at least 30°C., in which the reactants are soluble, substantially equimolar amounts of a thiocyanate salt of a cation having a water-soluble chloride and a chlorophosphate having the formula



to form a phosphonoisothiocyanate of the formula

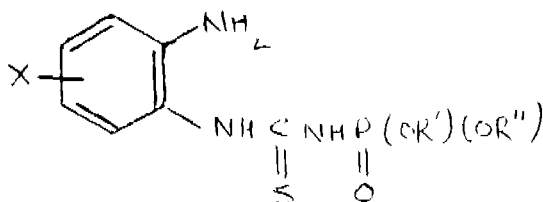


II. adding to the resulting reaction mixture, a diaminobenzene compound of the formula II.



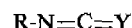
139438.

and reacting it in a substantially equimolar amount with the phosphonoisothiocyanate therein, to form an N-substituted diaminobenzene compound of the formula III.



and

III. adding to the resulting reaction mixture an isocyanate or isothiocyanate of the formula



and reacting it in a substantially equimolar amount with the N-substituted diaminobenzene compound produced in step II to form the desired phosphonothioureido compound.

CLASS 63-I & 128C. I.C.-A61C 1/06, 1/12.

139439.

A DENTAL ANGLE-PIECE WITH DIRECT DRIVE.

Applicant: VEB KOMBINAT MEDIZIN-UND LABORTECHNIK LEIPZIG, OF FRANZ-FLEMMING-STRASSE 43-45, 7035 LEIPZIG, EAST GERMANY.

Inventor: GERD FLEISCHER.

Application No. 410/Cal/73 filed February 24, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A dental angle-piece with direct drive, consisting of a head section, in which the rotating tools to be driven are interchangeably clamped, and a handle-section as well as a device for the production of a moment of rotation characterised in that in the head section a rotary tool connected with the rotor is arranged which is in the force-field of a magnet located in the handle-section and that suitable means provided in the rotor works as a pole reverser.

CLASS 130-I. I.C.-C22b 19/24.

139440

RECOVERY OF ZINC.

Applicant: THE ANACONDA COMPANY, OF 25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: MARTIN CLIFFORD KUHN AND NATHANIEL ARBITER.

Application No. 795/Cal/73 filed April 5, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

22 Claims.

A method of recovering zinc from sulfidic minerals thereof which comprises forming a slurry of said minerals in a finely divided form in an aqueous solution containing ammonium sulfate and free ammonia passing said slurry at a pressure below that requiring use of autoclave equipment into a closed leaching vessel, maintaining the temperature of the slurry in the range from 60°C. to 100°C., and withdrawing from said vessel slurry containing zinc complexed with ammonia dissolved in the aqueous phase and mineral matter depleted in zinc in the solid phase, characterized in that the body of the slurry in said vessel is agitated with a vigor input of at least 0.05 horse-power per cubic foot while introducing oxygen into the agitated slurry at a substantial depth below the surface of said body.

CLASS 107B+C. I.C.-F02b 23/04.

139441.

IMPROVED INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE.

Applicant & Inventor: VANMALI MAHIPAT ATRE, 128 SITAFALBAG COLONY, NARAYAN PETH, POONA-30, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 120/Bom/73 filed April 6, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

1 Claim.

Improved internal combustion engine comprising (i) main closed housing of the engine to house a rotary turbine like device; (ii) a compressor unit for compressing mixture of air and fuel; the said rotary turbine like device, mounted on a shaft,

being provided with plurality of sets of cavities, having openings, on the periphery of the said turbine like device, each set of cavities again comprising a plurality of cavities having diminishingly smaller size and further being curved so as to afford smooth movement of the said turbine like device while in motion; there being provided a small chamber in the said main housing called the ignition chamber, the said chamber receiving a charge of compressed mixture of air and fuel, the same being compressed in the said compressor unit; there being provided a separate chamber opening in the said ignition chamber of the housing for fixing a spark plug to deliver the spark for ignition of the compressed mixture of air and fuel received from the compressor, there being provided a side plate fitted in the side of the first main housing having a plate welded on the inside with a port to serve as an exhaust located diametrically opposite to the welded plate, characterised in that the number of sets of cavities in the turbine like device correspond to the number of cylinders in the said rotary compressor, and the ignition of the compressed mixture taking place when the cavities in the turbine like device synchronize with the said welded plate to close the cavities from sides while rotating the rotary turbine like device synchronize with the said welded plate to close the cavities from sides while rotating the rotary turbine like device; further characterised in that the said combustion chamber of the said rotary engine receives a charge of mixture of air and fuel under compression, the said compression being accomplished in a separate and independent rotary compressor unit, comprising housing for an integrated central rotor having plurality of radially located cylinders, each of the said cylinders having a port at the bottom to serve both as an inlet and also as an outlet, in each of the said cylinders there respectively places a piston having a cross pin in the base and each pin projecting out on both sides and the said projecting ends of the cross pins engaged in a circular yet eccentric grooved path provided in the side closure plates of the said housing; there being provided an inlet and outlet device being fixedly mounted on the said shaft and abutting the said rotor comprising an inlet in the form of an arched shaped hole subtending an angle of 165° which is connected to the pipe of an inlet manifold, an outlet in the form of a port, which is connected to the delivery pipe of the said internal combustion engine, and a flat portion in between the said inlet and outlet for helping compression of the said compressing mixture characterised in that, the number of cylinders in the said rotary compressor corresponds to the number of sets of cavities in the said turbine like device in the engine.

CLASS 35C. I.C.-C04b 13/04.

139442.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE UNITS.

Applicant : MICRO MINERAL HOLDING S.A., OF 14, RUE ALDRINGER, IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

Inventor : CHARLES WILLIAM BRABAZON URMSTON.

Application No. 1276/Cal/73 filed May 31, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A process of producing lightweight concrete units which comprises the steps of :

making a dry mixture of aluminium powder, alkali, catalyst for aeration and metal soap;

introducing the mixture into water at a temperature in the range $35^\circ\text{--}75^\circ\text{C}$;

making a mix including portland cement and fine aggregate, and said water containing said mixture, the water containing said mixture being added to the mix immediately after introduction thereto of said mixture.

immediately thereafter and before the aeration of the mix is completed pouring the mix into a mould without completely filling the mould, the mould being filled sufficiently to allow expansion of the mix to completely fill the mould; providing

the mould with (1) a perforated rigid closure over the whole area of the top of the mould and (2) filter material under said closure, whereby to allow gas and liquid but not solids to escape and whereby the mix expands to fill the mould and sets under pressure produced by its own aeration, and stripping the mould and autoclaving to cure the unit.

CLASS 32F₁+F₃b & 55D₂. I.C.-C07d 51/36, 51/58, 51/60.

139443.

HERBICIDAL AGENTS.

Applicant : PFIZER INC., OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : BERYL WILLIAM DOMINY AND MARWAN JAWDAT ABU EL-HAJ.

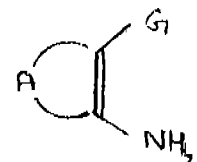
Application No. 2140/Cal/73 filed September 20, 1973.

Convention date January 16, 1973/(2320/73) U.K.

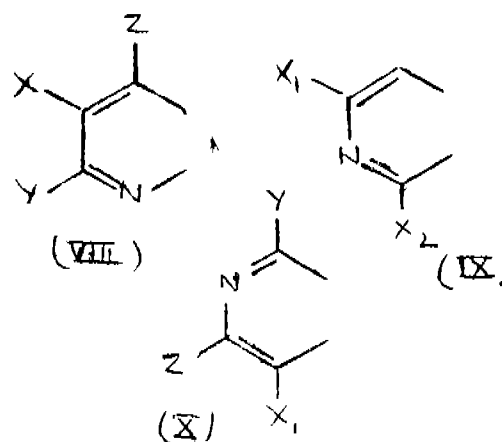
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for preparing a compound of the formula VII.



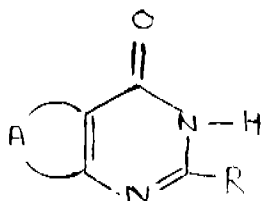
and the alkali metal and the mono- di- and trialkylamine salts wherein each alkyl group has from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, thereof, wherein : A is a group of formula VIII, IX or X.



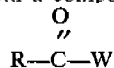
R is alkyl containing from 3 to 5 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl containing from 3 to 5 carbon atoms, or $-\text{CF}_2\text{R}_1$ wherein R_1 is F, Cl, H or $-\text{CLMN}$ wherein L, M and N are each H, F or Cl;

X is H, Cl, Br or alkyl containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

X_1 and X_2 are each H, Cl or Br; and Y and Z are each H or CH_3 characterized by reacting a compound of formula IV.



wherein G is a carboxylic type group selected from -COOH, with a compound of the formula



wherein W is selected from -Cl and -O-C-R and R is as defined above, and treating the product thereof with ammonia and then with aqueous sodium hydroxide.

CLASS 32F₁+F₂a+F₂b. I.C.-C07C 103/34, C07D 31/44. 139444.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING OXAMIC ACID DERIVATIVES.

Applicant: AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION, OF 685, THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 10017, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: JOHN HAMILTON SELLSTEDT, CHARLES JOHN GUINOSSO AND ALBERT JOHN BEGANY.

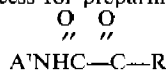
Application No. 441/Cal/74 filed March 1, 1974.

Convention Date August 2, 1973/(36786/73) U.K.

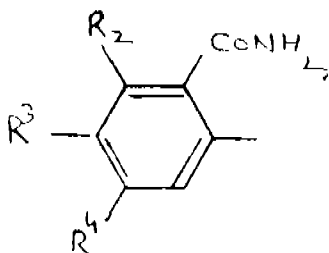
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

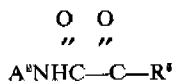
A process for preparing a compound of general formula (I).



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in which A¹ is 2-cyanophenyl 3-fluorophenyl, 4-phenylazophenyl, 4-carbamoylphenyl, 2-nitro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-cyano-3-methoxyphenyl, 4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 5-chloro-2-sulphamoylphenyl or a radical of formula (II).



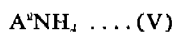
wherein R is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, cyclohexyloxy or amino; R² is hydrogen, lower alkoxy, halo or phenoxy (lower) alkoxy; R³ is hydrogen, lower alkoxy, halo or nitro; and R⁴ is hydrogen or lower alkoxy; with the proviso that at least one of R², R³ and R⁴ is other than hydrogen, or a compound of general formula (III).



in which R² is a 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-pyrazinyl or 2-pyrimidinyl and R³ is lower alkoxy, or A² is 2-pyridyl and R² is methoxy, cyclohexyloxy or a lower alkoxy group containing more than 2 carbon atoms which comprises reacting an amine of general formula (IV) or (V)



or V.



(wherein A¹ and A² are as defined above) or a reactive derivative thereof with an oxalic acid derivative of general formula (VI).



or a reactive derivative thereof, in which X is a group of formula -COR, wherein R is as defined above or a precursor of the group -COR and if required converting the group X in the product to the desired group -COR or -COR² by a known method, converting one group A² in the product into another group A¹ by a known method or forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound of formula (I) or (III) by a known method

CLASS 32C & 40B. I.C.-B01J 11/00, C07g 7/02. 139445.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW ENZYMIC CATALYSTS CONTAINING PENICILLINACYLASE.

Applicant: BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Inventor: FRITZ HUPER.

Application No. 527/Cal/74 filed March 12, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

A process for the preparation of a water soluble enzymatic catalyst comprising penicillinacylase covalently bound to a water-soluble polymeric carrier in which the penicillinacylase is reacted with an activated derivative of the polymeric carrier (water-soluble starch and dextran) in aqueous solution, the activated derivative being prepared by reacting the carrier with a cyanogen halide.

CLASS 90-I. I.C.-C03b 5/00. 139446.

GLASS FEEDER TUBE OPERATING MECHANISM.

Applicant: EMHART CORPORATION, OF 950 COTTAGE GROVE ROAD, BLOOMFIELD, CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: AIDO BASILE AND MICHAEL ANGELO IACOVAZZI.

Application No. 855/Cal/74 filed April 16, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

In a feeder apparatus for handling molten glass and including a feeder bowl with a lower outlet spout defined in part by an annular curb over which the molten glass is adapted to flow in response to vertical reciprocating motion of a plunger, and including a rotatable refractory tube arranged coaxially with the plunger and with its lower end spaced above the annular curb to a height H to define an annular passageway for the molten glass, the improvement comprising:

(a) support means for said rotatable tube, including a C-shaped frame member defining vertically spaced slide bearings, said C-shaped member having an upper end and a lower end:

(b) a tubular support rod slidably received in said spaced bearings;

(c) a cross arm carried by said rod and disposed between said upper end said lower end of said C-shaped member, and including means adjacent one end for rotatably supporting the upper end of said tube, and a motor adjacent the opposite end and drivingly connected to said tube, said cross arm being supported by said rod so that the motor substantially balances the tube;

(d) a threaded shaft coaxially arranged in the lower end of said support rod and journaled in the C-shaped frame;

(e) nut means threadably received on said shaft and connected to said support rod for moving said rod vertically in response to rotation of said threaded shaft; and

(f) means for rotating said threaded shaft and varying the height, H.

CLASS 32F**b**. I.C.-C07d 49/30.

139447.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 4-OXO-2-IMIDAZOLID INYLIDENE UREAS.

Applicant: MCNEIL LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED, AT CAMP HILL ROAD, FORT WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

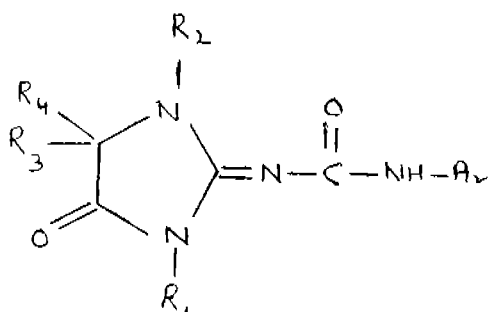
Inventor: CHRIS ROYCE RASMUSSEN.

Application No. 2451/Cal/74 filed November 7, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

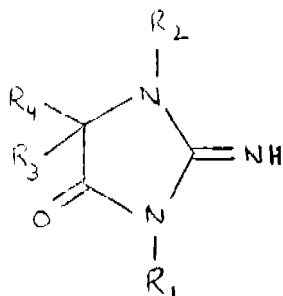
11 Claims.

A process for preparing a 4-oxo-2-imidazolidinylidene urea having the formula (I).



wherein R₁ is hydrogen or loweralkyl; R₂ is hydrogen or loweralkyl; R₃ is hydrogen or aryl; R₄ is hydrogen, aryl, or arylalkyl; and

Ar is aryl, provided that said R₃ and said R₄ are other than 2, 6-disubstituted aryl, characterized by reacting a compound



of the formula (II).

with a compound of the formula (III).

OCN—Ar
in an inert aprotic organic solvent.

CLASS 40B & 56E. I.C.-C10M 5/10.

139448.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A COLORLESS MINERAL OIL.

Applicant: STANDARD OIL COMPANY, OF 910 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60680, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: RALPH JAMES BERTOLACINI, PAUL DONALD HOPKINS AND ROY AND LEO MENZL.

Application No. 330/Cal/75 filed February 21, 1975.

Division of Application No. 1307/72 filed September 1, 1972

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims. No drawings

A process for the production of a colorless mineral oil, which process comprises contacting a mineral lubricating oil distillate in a first reaction zone with a sulfactive hydrogenation catalyst comprising a Group VI metal, and/or a Group VIII metal, and/or compounds thereof on a non-acidic or weakly-acidic catalyst support in the presence of hydrogen and under hydrogenation and desulfurization conditions to produce a desulfurized product and contacting said desulfurized product in a second reaction zone with the catalytic composition comprising a Group VIII noble metal deposited upon a large-pore-diameter alumina having a surface area of about 150 square meters per gram to about 500 square meters per gram and an average pore diameter of about 100 Å to about 200 Å.

CLASS 117B & 134A. I.C.-B60R 25/00.

139449.

IMPROVEMENT IN OR RELATING TO LOCKING DEVICES FOR WHEEL OF MOTOR CARS SCOOTERS AND THE LIKE AND THE CAPS OF MOTOR CAR WHEELS.

Applicant & Inventor: SURJAN SINGH, 33, SHAKESPEARE SARANI, CALCUTTA-17, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 973/Cal/75 filed May 15, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A locking device for wheels of motor cars, scooters and the like comprising a hub cap having a cup shaped member depression co-axial with the wheel the inner surface of the cup being machined to house a locking assembly, means for holding the wheel removable from a bracket one said locking assembly being adapted to be fitted on the said cup shaped depression preventing access in its interior and the means for holding the wheel on the said bracket.

CLASS 150C+G. I.C.-F16-1 37/12.

139450.

COUPLING UNIT FOR FLUID CONTROL COMPONENTS AND AN ASSEMBLY OF FLUID CONTROL COMPONENTS.

Applicant: C. A. NORGREN CO., OF 5400 SOUTH DELAWARE STREET, LITTLETON, COLORADO 80120, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: CLAIR DEAN HOLBEN AND JOHN JOSEPH HUMPHREY.

Application No. 73/Bom/73 filed February 28, 1973.

Convention date August 31, 1972/(40478/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

17 Claims.

A coupling unit for removably connecting a fluid control component having an inlet and an outlet in a fluid supply line, said coupling unit comprising:

a member for supporting at least one of the components;

means defining at least one aperture in said supporting member through which a portion of a component is extendable so that the inlet and outlet are located within the aperture;

means defining a first passageway extending through said supporting member transversely to said aperture in communication therewith and having an end for connecting one end of said assembly to the fluid line; and

means defining a second passageway extending through said supporting member transversely to said aperture in communication therewith and having an end for connecting the other end of said coupling unit to the fluid line, the component being

positionable within said aperture so that the inlet thereof is in fluid communication with one of said passageways and the outlet thereof is in fluid communication with the other of said passageways.

CLASS 89 & 105B. I.C.-G01b 5/00, G01d 1/10. 139451.

PRECISION DIAL INDICATOR.

Applicant : THE CENTRAL MACHINE TOOL INSTITUTE, TUMKUR ROAD, BANGALORE-560022, INDIA.

Inventors : BURJANROPPA RAGHUNATHA RAO, SURENDRA MANGESH GOLIKERI AND BORASANDRA MUGURE GOWDA GANGAHANUME GOWDA.

Application No. 95/Mas/74 filed May 25, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

5 Claims.

A Precision dial gauge indicator comprising a casing body, an axially slidable spindle protruding from a housing of said body, the protruding end of said spindle being urged towards the outside of the housing by a compressing spring, the other end of said spindle being screwed to one end of a link member, the other end of the link member being bent, a ball placed between said bent portion of the link member and a triangular sector fixed to a leaf spring fixed to the casing, a glass pointer fixed by shellac at the centre of a twisted band made from a rectangular strip of beryllium bronze material, one end of said

twisted band being fixed to one corner of said triangular sector and the other end of said twisted band being fixed to a brass piece integrally fitted with said casing, a rotatable graduated disc for indicating the measurements by said pointer a first knob for operating said spindle and a second knob for operating said rotatable disc, so that when said Dial Gauge Indicator is mounted on a frame and said pointer is first set to read zero by inserting a master part on a platform and by rotating the rotatable disc with the help of said second knob after making the spindle to just press on the master part by means of said first knob, and the master part is replaced by the object, the deviation in whose dimension is to be measured, the reading thus obtained on the said dial indicates the deviation in dimension of the object.

CLASS 104F & 155E. I.C.-C08C 11/08, 11/70, B29H 9/06.

139452.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING AN EMULSION FOR PROOFING AND REINFORCING FABRICS SUCH AS TYRE AND BELT.

Applicant & Inventor : MUNIAPPA CHETTY KUPPU-SWAMY CHETTY GOPAL, PLOT NO. 140, K. K. NAGAR, MADRAS-78, TAMIL NADU, INDIA.

Application No. 177/Mas/74 filed November 30, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 Claims. No drawings.

A process for preparing an emulsion for reinforcing and proofing fabrics particularly tyre cords and belts comprising mixing (1) one part by weight of petroleum wax (2) one part by weight of cottonseed oil (3) two parts by weight of linsseed oil (4) 3% by weight on the total of (1), (2), (3) of Zinc oxide and (5) 0.25 by weight on the total of (1), (2), (3) and (4) of the rubber latex and agitating the said mixture in a high speed mixer till completely emulsified.

CLASS 130F. I.C.-C22b 3/00. 139453.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO A PROCESS FOR THE SEPARATION OF IRON, COBALT, AND NICKEL FROM SOLUTIONS BY SOLVENT EXTRACTION.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Inventors : PANJA KANTA RAO, PERVELA VENKATA RAMA BHASKARA SARMA, BISHNU CHARAN ARABINDA MOHANTY AND PRAFULLA KUMAR JENA.

Application No. 464/Cal/73 filed March 2, 1973.
Post dated to September 8, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the separation of iron, cobalt, and nickel from solutions by solvent extraction technique to get pure solution iron, cobalt, and nickel which are amenable for the production of pure salts of iron, cobalt, and nickel as well as iron, cobalt, and nickel metals, in which hydrochloric acid is added to a solution containing iron, cobalt, and nickel to give a concentration of 40-400 grams per litre and then contacted with 2-50 volume per cent tributyl phosphate in kerosine or carbon tetrachloride or other suitable diluent to extract selectively iron (III) in 1-3 stages and then hydrochloric acid is further added to the raffinate to give a concentration of 200-400 grams per litre and then again contacted with 30-90 volume per cent tributyl-phosphate in kerosine or carbon tetrachloride or other suitable diluent to extract cobalt selectively in 4-10 stages, the iron (III) and cobalt (II) extracted into the organic solvents are stripped with water in 1-3 stages separately to get pure iron (III) chloride and cobalt (II) chloride solutions respectively, the pure nickel chloride is left in the raffinate unextracted by the organic solvent.

CLASS 144W. I.C.-C09D 9/00. 139454.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO PAINT STRIPPER.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Inventors : KUMMATITHIDAL ANTHANAM RAJAGOPALAN, SUBBIAH NADAR FURUVIAH AND CHAKRAVARTHI RAJAGOPAL.

Application No. 1065/Cal/73 filed May 7, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims. No drawings.

A process for preparing a composition to remove old paint which consists in dissolving a wetting agent such as sodium lauryl sulphate in water, and adding a thickener such as ethyl cellulose and an organic solvent such as dichloromethane.

CLASS 40B & 56B. I.C.-B01J 11/04. 139455.

FLUIDIZED CATALYST REGENERATION PROCESS.

Applicant : UOP INC., FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, OF NO. 10 UOP PLAZA, ALGONQUIN & MT. PROSPECT ROADS, DES PLAINES, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : LAURENCE OLIVER STINE AND AIGIF JAMES CONNER.

Application No. 1228/Cal/73 filed May 25, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims.

A process for regenerating coke-contaminated particle from spent catalyst (as hereinbefore defined) withdrawn from a hydrocarbon conversion zone wherein relatively high-boiling hydrocarbons are converted to lighter hydrocarbons comprising the steps of :

(a) introducing said spent catalyst and an oxygen-containing regeneration gas (as hereinbefore defined) into a first dense bed of fluidized catalyst particles and therein partially regenerating said catalyst by combustion of said coke and producing partially spent regeneration gas (as hereinbefore defined) containing CO;

(b) passing resulting partially regenerated catalyst and partially spent regeneration gas directly from said dense bed upwardly in dilute phase into and through a dilute phase transport riser and therein effecting further combustion of coke from said partially regenerated catalyst and also therein oxidizing in a manner such as herein described at least a portion of said CO to CO₂ in said dilute phase transfer riser;

(c) separating the resulting regenerated catalyst from regeneration gas in a manner such as herein described;

(d) recovering said regenerated catalyst as a second dense bed of particles in a manner such as herein described; and

(e) withdrawing regenerated catalyst from said second dense bed for return to said conversion zone in a manner such as herein described.

CLASS 32F, I.C.-C07c 87/48, 87/50, 87/52. 139456.

A PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SUBSTITUTED CHLOROACETANILIDES.

Applicants: CIBA-GEIGY AG. OF KLYBECKSTRASSE 141, BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

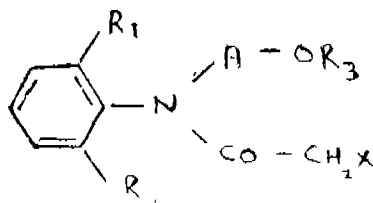
Inventor: CHRISTIAN VOGEL, AND RUDOLF AEBI.

Application No. 1279/Cal/73 filed May 31, 1973.

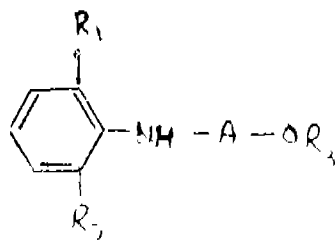
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of substituted halo-acetanilides of the formula I.



wherein R₁ represents the ethyl or the isopropyl group, R₂ represents the methyl, ethyl, or isopropyl group, A represents an unsubstituted ethylene chain which is monosubstituted by ethyl or mon- or disubstituted by methyl and R₃ represents an alkyl radical with 1 to 3 carbon atoms, an alkenyl radical with 3 or 4 carbon atoms, cyclopropyl, or cyclopropylmethyl, wherein a substituted aniline of the formula II.



in which R₁, R₂, R₃ and A have the meanings given hereinabove, is reacted with a chloroacetylating agent such as herein described.

CLASS 32F, I.C.-C07c 87/54. 139457.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING DIPHENYLAMINE AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF.

Applicant: SNAMPROGETTI S.P.A. OF CORSO VENEZIA 16, MILAN, ITALY.

Inventor: PIETRO ANTONIO MOGGI AND UGO ROMANO.

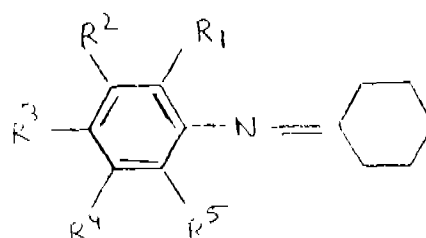
Application: No. 1362/Cal/73 filed June 11, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A process for producing diphenylamine or a derivative

thereof, which process comprises reacting an imine having the general formula shown in Fig. 1.



wherein each of R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅, which can be the same or different, is a hydrogen or halogen atom or alkyl, phenyl, amino, alkoxy or hydroxy group; with oxygen or a gaseous mixture including oxygen, at a temperature in the range from 300 to 450°C.

CLASS 32E, I.C.-C08f 29/34.

139458.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING POWDERY HYDROPHILIC FILLERS.

Applicant: CESKOSLOVENSKA AKADEMIE VED, NO. 3, NARODNI PRAGUE 1, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Inventors: IVANA GAVRILOVA AND SLAVKO HUDCEK.

Application No. 1417/Cal/73 filed June 16, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims. No drawings.

A process for producing powdery hydrophilic fillers, wherein a monomer containing carboxylic groups, as for instance acrylic, methacrylic, fumaric and maleic acids, or containing groups which can be readily transferred into carboxylic groups, as for instance acid anhydrides or chlorides, or a mixture of such monomers is copolymerized in the concentration 5 to 60 weight per cent with 0.1 to 40 weight per cent of a cross-linking agent as herein defined, based on the monomers, in a solvent or a mixture of solvents as herein described which do not dissolve the formed copolymer, and wherein the formed polymer precipitate with a particle size below 100/nm is transferred by a method as herein described into the sodium, potassium or ammonium form.

CLASS 130-I, I.C.-C220 23/04.

139459.

A PROCESS FOR THE RECOVERY OF NICKEL IN THE FORM OF NICKEL SALTS FROM THE EFFLUENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF NICKEL BASED REFORMATION CATALYSTS.

Applicant: THE FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED, OF SINDRI, DISTRICT DHANBAD, BIHAR, INDIA.

Inventors: KALIL BINASH DEB, RAMANI MOHAN SANYAL, SUJIT KUMAR GHOSH, JADU LAL BHOWMICK, KSHITISH RANJAN CHAKRAVORTY.

Application No. 1589/Cal/73 filed July 9, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A process for the recovery of nickel in the form of nickel salt from the effluent in the manufacture of nickel based reformation catalyst, which comprises subjecting sediment free liquid effluent to neutralization by treatment with an alkali followed by separating the precipitated or solid material consisting mainly of nickel hydroxide from the neutralized liquor.

where-after the obtained nickel hydroxide is washed with water and the treated with the desired acid whose nickel salt is required followed by concentrating the nickel salt solutions thereby obtained in order to precipitate the nickel salt and if desired the neutralized liquor obtained after the removal of nickel hydroxide is subjected to evaporation and crystallisation to recover sodium nitrate crystals contained therein.

CLASS 39E+G. 40B. I.C.-B01J 11/84, 11/78, 139460.
11/00.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF CATALYSTS.

Applicant: MONTECATINI EDISON S.P.A., OF 31, FORO BUONAPARTE, MILAN, ITALY.

Inventors: PAOLO GALLI, GIOVANNI DI DRUSCO, AND SAVERIO DE BARTOLO.

Application No. 2092/Cal/73 filed September 12, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings.

Process for the preparation of catalysts usable for the polymerization of olefins, which consists in reacting:

- (a) a metalorganic compound of the metals of Group II and III of the Periodic System, with
- (b) the product consisting of a carrier comprising an anhydrous Mg halide and of a halogenated Ti-compound chemically fixed on the carrier or dispersed on the same, said product being in the form of spherically shaped particles of a diameter comprised between 1 and 350 micron, which are characterized by values of the resistance to crumbling under the action of supersonic vibrations expressed in Watt. h/l, of the mean radius of the pores and of the surface area, which satisfy one of the following relationships;
- (1) resistance to supersonic vibrations comprised between 5 and 40 Watt. h/l, mean radius comprised between 30 and 70 Å and surface area comprised between 3 and 70 sq. m/g;
- (2) resistance to supersonic vibration of 1-20 Watt. h/l, mean radius of the pores comprised between 70 and 150 Å and surface area greater than 70 sq. m/g.

CLASS 9C. I.C.-C22C 9/06, 19/00, 29/00. 139461.

WEAR-RESISTANT COMPOSITE MATERIAL.

Applicant: INSTITUT ELEKTROSVARKI IMENI E.O. PATONA AKADEMII NAUK UKRAINSKOI SSR, OF ULITSIA GORKOGO, 69, KIEV, U.S.S.R.

Inventors: DANIL ANDRFEVICH DUDKO, (2) GREGORY VALENTINOVICH SAMSONOV, (3) BOLES LAV IVANOVICH MAXIMOVICH, (4) VITALY IVANOVICH ZELENIN, (5) ALEXANDR SERGEEVICH KLIMANOV, (6) VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH POTS ELUIKO, (7) GEN NADY VASILIEVICH TRUNOV AND VASILY MIKHAILOVICH SLEPTSOV.

Application No. 2712/Cal/73 filed December 12, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the preparation of a wear-resistance composite material comprising hard-facing a surface such as bells and valves of blast furnaces exposed to intensive abrasive wear at normal and elevated temperature with a material consisting of refractory chemical compounds such as double chromium and titanium boride (CrB_2 and TiB_2) taken in an amount between 40 and 80 vol % with a particulate size 0.3 to 2 mm and containing chromium between 7 and 30 wt.%,

titanium between 40 and 60wt.% and boron between 30 and 40wt.% and of a low melting alloy matrix making up the balance containing copper between 30 and 65wt.%, nickel between 10 and 35wt.% and manganese between 10 and 35wt.%.

CLASS 32C & 55E. I.C.-C07g 11/00.

139462.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING METABOLITE A-27106.

Applicant: ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, AT 307 EAST MCCARTY STREET, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: DONALD RAY BRANNON AND DONALD ROY HORTON.

Application No. 191/Cal/74 filed January 29, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for preparing metabolite A 27106, or the acid, ammonium salt, lithium salt, potassium salt, rubidium salt or cesium salt forms thereof, which metabolite is a white crystalline solid, relatively soluble in lower alkanols, but generally insoluble in lower alkanes and which has:

- (a) a molecular weight of 854, as determined by mass spectrometry;
- (b) an approximate elemental composition of 58.78% carbon, 8.51% hydrogen, 27.85% oxygen, and 3.63% sodium;
- (c) an empirical formula of $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{72}\text{O}_{14}\text{Na}$;
- (d) an infrared absorption spectrum in chloroform as shown in the accompanying drawings;
- (e) a mass spectrum which shown a molecular-ion peak at m/e 854.44630 and characteristic peaks at m/e 836.44129, 779.44690, 761.44740; and

(f) an R_f value of 0.49 on silica-gel thin-layer chromatography in menzene-methanol (7:3); and the acid form of which is a white solid having a molecular weight of about 332 and a titratable group with a Pka value of 7.2, which process is characterized by cultivating *Streptomyces candidus* NRRL 5449 in a culture medium containing assimilable sources of carbon, nitrogen, and inorganic salts under submerged aerobic conditions in the presence of Glucose and monensin until monensin is converted into a substantial amount of metabolite A-27106 by said organism in said culture medium and isolating the final product by known method.

CLASS 32F,d. I.C.-C07C 169/26.

139463.

PROCESS FOR CONVERTING $\Delta^9, 16$ STEROID TO THE CORRESPONDING $9\beta, 11\beta$ -EPOXY- Δ^{16} STEROID.

Applicant: OMNI RESEARCH INCORPORATED, AT E1 RETIRO INDUSTRIAL URBANIZATION, SAN GERMAN, PUERTO RICO.

Inventor: BJARTE LOKEN.

Application No. 380/Cal/74 filed February 22, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for converting a $\Delta^9, 16$ steroid compound to the corresponding $9\beta, 11\beta$ -epoxy- Δ^{16} steroid which comprises;

(a) hypobrominating in a manner such as herein described the $\Delta^9, 16$ steroid compound in aqueous acetone or butanone at temperatures below about 150°C whereby is formed the 9α bromo- 11β hydroxy- Δ^{16} steroid,

(b) effecting under alkaline conditions dehydro-halogenation in a manner such as herein described, of the 9α bromo, 11β hydroxy moiety to form a $8\beta, 11\beta$ -epoxy- Δ^{16} steroid product; and

(c) separating out such product from the alkaline reaction medium.

CLASS 32F, I.C.-C07d 51/70.

139464.

PROCESS OF PREPARATION PIPERAZINE DERIVATIVES.

Applicant: SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉTUDES DE PRODUITS CHIMIQUES, OF 16 RUE KLEBER 92 ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX, FRANCE.

Inventor: MONSIEUR ANDRÉ ESANU.

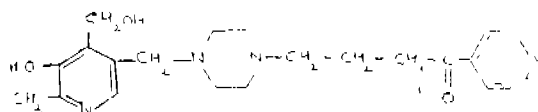
Application No. 557/Cal/74 filed March 15, 1974

Convention date March 28, 1973 (14315/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

Process of preparation of the compounds of the formula shown in Fig. 3.



consisting in reacting in appropriate solvents 3, 4 isopropylidene-5-piperazinyl-pyridoxine and 4-chloro-*p*-fluoro butyrophene.

CLASS 34A, I.C.-C08b 1/00.

139465.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CELLULOSE BODIES AND CELLULOSE FILAMENTS INCORPORATING ENZYMES.

Applicant: SNAMPROGETTI S.P.A. OF 16 CORSO VENEZIA, MILAN, ITALY.

Inventors: DINO DINELLI, FRANCESCO BARTOLI AND SILVIO GULINELLI.

Application No. 608/Cal/74 filed March 20, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims. No drawings.

A process for producing a permeable body formed of cellulose and having an enzyme distributed in finely divided form throughout the body, which process comprises mixing a solution of any substituted cellulose in a solvent immiscible with water, with a solution in water of an enzyme, emulsifying the resulting mixture, forming discrete bodies from the resulting emulsion by coagulating the latter, and removing the substituent groups of the substituted cellulose in the discrete bodies under conditions which are not detrimental to the enzyme distributed throughout the discrete bodies, thereby making permeable the bodies.

CLASS 32F, I.C.-C07d 21/00, 139466.
A01n 9/00.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2-KETO-GLUCONIC ACID DERIVATIVES.

Applicants: F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO. AKTIENGESellschaft, OF 124-184 GRENZACHERSTRASSE, BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

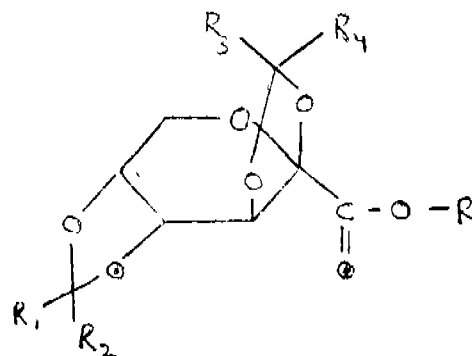
Inventor: WILLIAM SZKRYBALO.

Application No. 652/Cal/74 filed March 25, 1974.

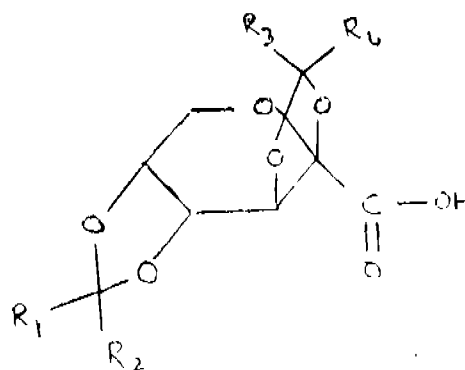
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

53 Claims.

Process for the manufacture of 2-keto-gluconic acid derivatives of the general formula I.



wherein, R is straight or branched chain aliphatic hydrocarbyl with more than 1 carbon atom; hydroxy-lower alkyl; lower alkoxy-lower alkyl; lower alkenyloxy-lower alkyl; lower alkynyloxy-lower alkyl; lower alkyl-sulfonyloxy-lower alkyl; arylsulfonyloxy-lower alkyl; aryl or benzyl, optionally substituted with one, two or three lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, lower alkoxy, halo-lower alkyl, formyl, lower alkylcarbonyl, lower alkoxy-carbonyl, cyano halogen, nitro, hydroxy, lower alkoxyformamido, ureido, methylenedioxy amino or amino substituted with mono- or di-lower alkyl; halo-lower alkyl alkenyl; halo-lower alkynyl; lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl; phosphono-lower alkyl; thiophosphono-lower alkyl; lower alkylamino-carbonyl; lower alkyl; lower alkylthio-lower alkyl; dithio-lower alkyl; cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, nitro, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy; phenoxy-lower alkylcarbonyloxy-lower alkyl, the phenoxy group being optionally substituted with one, two or three nitro, lower alkyl, halogen, cyano, lower alkoxy-carbonyl, lower alkylcarbonyl, methylenedioxy, amino or amino substituted with mono- or di-lower alkyl; morpholino-lower alkyl; thiomorpholino-lower alkyl; piperazino-lower alkyl; phenylamino-lower alkyl or benzylamino lower alkyl, the phenyl group being optionally substituted with halogen; amino-lower alkyl, amino; lower alkyl the amino group being mono- or di-substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl, halo-lower alkyl, halophenyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl; hydrazino-lower alkyl; furyl or furyl-lower alkyl and R1, R2, R3 and R4 are lower alkyl, lower alkenyl or lower alkynyl, halo-lower alkyl, aryl, optionally substituted with halogen, nitro, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy or R1 and R2 together and R3 and R4 together are each a saturated ring containing from 3 to 8 carbon atoms, which process comprises reacting an acid of the general formula II.



wherein R1, R2, R3 and R4 have the meaning given in formula I with compound of the general formula III.

X—R5

Wherein X is chloro, bromo, or a *p*-tolylsulfonylester and R5 is straight or branched chain aliphatic hydrocarbyl with more than one carbon atom; hydroxy-lower alkyl; lower alkoxy-lower alkyl; lower alkenyloxy-lower alkyl; lower alkynyloxy-lower alkyl; lower alkyl sulfonyloxy-lower alkyl; arylsulfonyloxy-lower alkyl; benzyl, optionally substituted with one, two or three lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, lower

alkoxy, halo-lower alkyl, formyl, lower alkylcarbonyl, lower alkoxy-carbonyl, cyano, halogen, nitro, hydroxy, lower alkoxy-formamido ureido, methylenedioxy, amino or amino substituted with mono- or di-lower alkyl; halo-lower alkyl; halo-lower alkenyl; halo-lower alkynyl; lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl; phosphono-lower alkyl; thiophosphono-lower alkyl; lower alkylamino-carbonyl-lower alkyl; lower alkylthio-lower alkyl; arylthio-lower alkyl; cycloalkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, nitro, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy; phenoxy-lower alkylcarbonyloxy-lower alkyl, the phenoxy group being optionally substituted with one, two or three nitro lower alkyl, halogen, cyano, lower alkoxy-carbonyl, lower alkylcarbonyl, methylenedioxy, amino or amino substituted with mono, or di-lower alkyl; morpholino lower alkyl; thiomorpholino-lower alkyl; piperazino-lower alkyl; phenylamino-lower alkyl or benzylamino-lower alkyl, the phenyl group being optionally substituted with halogen; amino-lower alkyl, amino-lower alkyl the amino group being mono-or di-substituted with lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl, halo-lower alkyl, halophenyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl; hydrazino-lower alkyl; furyl or furyl-lower alkyl, in the presence of a base.

CLASS 55D. I.C.-AO1N 9/00, 13/00, CO9K 3/00. 13947.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SULFIDE HERBICIDE ANTIDOTE COMPOSITIONS

Applicant: STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY, OF WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT 06880, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: DUANE RANDALL ARNEKLEV AND DON ROBERT BAKER.

Application No. 1967/Cal/74 filed September 2, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

27 Claims.

A process for the preparation of a herbicidal composition comprising admixing an active herbicide and an antidote compound corresponding to the formula R_1-S-R_2 , wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of di-chlorophenylmethyl, phthalimidomethyl, pentachlorophenyl, alkenyl, haloalkyl, chloroalkenyl, aminoalkyl, hydroxyethyl, carboxymethyl, N-alkylcarbamoylmethyl, mono-chlorobenzamido-ethyl, di-chlorobenzamidoethyl, mono-bromobenzamidoethyl, β -S-ethylthiocarboxyl-aminoethyl and dichloroacetamidoethyl; and R_2 is selected from the group consisting of p-chlorophenyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, α -hydroxytrichloroethyl, alkenyl, chloro-alkenyl, aminoalkyl, cyanoalkyl, cyanochloroalkyl, mono-chloro-benzylamidoethyl, dichlorobenzamidoethyl, mono-bromobenzamidoethyl, β -S-ethylthiocarboxylaminoethyl and dichloroacetamidoethyl.

CLASS 32F.b. I.C.-C07d 45/00, 47/00. 139468

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 1-PHTHALAZONE DERIVATIVE.

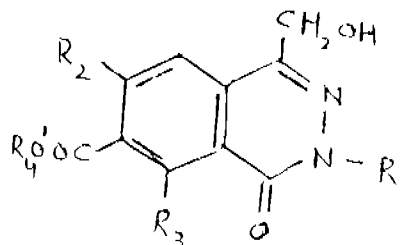
Applicants & Inventors: MICHIO INOUE, OF 6-26-3, KUKURYO-CHO, CHOFU-SHI, TOKYO, JAPAN, MASA-YUKI ISHIKAWA, OF 3-14-13, AKATSUTSUMI, SETA-GAYA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN, TAKASHI TSUCHIYA, OF 5-17-25, MINAMIKOIWA, EDOGAWA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN AND TAKIO SHIMAMOTO, OF 13, KITAMACHI, SHINJUKU-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 2352/Cal/74 filed October 29, 1974.

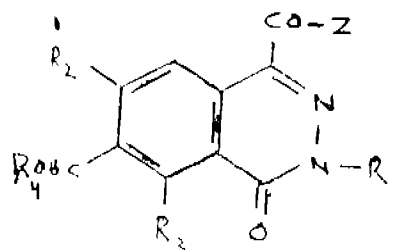
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

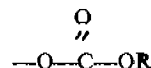
A process for preparing a 1-phthalazone derivative represented by the general formula I.



wherein R_1 is a hydrogen atom or alkyl group of from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; each of R_2 and R_3 is an alkyl group of from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; R_4 is a hydrogen atom or alkyl group of from 1 to 5, carbon atoms with the proviso that R_4 can form together with R_1 a methylene, or methyl- or ethyl-substituted methylene group, which comprises reacting a compound of the general formula II.



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are as defined above and Z is a halogen atom, or aldo, hydroxy or alkyl group, preferably an alkoxy of from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a group represented by the formula



wherein R is a methyl or ethyl group, with a complex metal hydride in the presence or absence of a metal halide.

CLASS 179C. I.C.-B65d 41/24.

139469.

A CAPSULE CARRYING A CERTIFICATE STAMP OR THE LIKE THEREIN.

Applicant & Inventor: MASAOKI FUJIO, OF 3-15-8, AOYAMADAI, SUITA-SHI, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Application No. 2716/Cal/74 filed December 10, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A capsule having a certificate stamp or the like fixed therein characterized in that ends of a heat-shrinkable film are overlapped and bonded to form a cylindrical body such that a non-bonded over-lapping portion is provided between the bonded ends, and said certificate stamp or the like is placed into said non-bonded overlapping portion, and the guide lines for cutting are provided in crossed relation with said stamp.

CLASS 134-A. I.C.-B60R 25/00.

139470.

LOCKING DEVICE FOR FUEL TANK OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Applicant : DAYS AUTO MECH INDUSTRIES, OF-36, GANESH CHANDRA AVENUE, CALCUTTA-13, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Inventor : PANNA LALL DAY.

Application No. 1665/Cal/73 filed July 17, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A locking device for fuel tank of a motor vehicle comprising a dish-shaped metal lid to serve as a cover for the spout or aperture of the fuel tank, the said lid being provided with a key hole in the centre thereof, characterised in that a pin levered metal barrel lock housed in a high density polyethylene casing fitted to the bottom surface (concave surface) of the lid just behind the key hole, a pair of diametrically opposed slidable flat metal levers are provided on the said casing and held therein by two pins so that when the key hole is rotated for locking purpose, the said pair of metal levers protrude out of the polyethylene casing below the spout collar and cannot be taken out therefrom unless the flat metal levers are retracted back by rotating the key in the reverse direction.

CLASS 32F2b. I.C.-C07d 49/38.

139471.

METHOD OF PREPARING 1, 5(6)-DISUBSTITUTED

BENZIMIDAZOLF-2-CARBAMATE DERIVATIVES.

Applicant : SYNTEX (U.S.A.) INC. OF 3401 HILLVIEW AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94304, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : COLIN CHARLES BEARD, JOHN ANSLEY EDWARDS AND JOHN HANS FRIED.

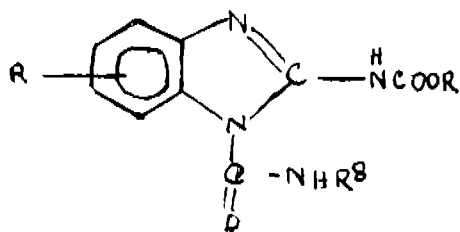
Application No. 1438/Cal/74 filed June 27, 1974.

Addition to No. 2692/Cal/73.

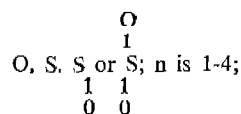
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

28 Claims.

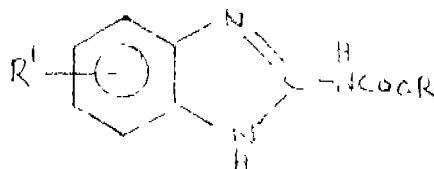
The method of preparing a compound represented by the formula I



where R is lower alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms; R¹ is -SOR², -SR², -OR² or M' (CH₂)_nMR²; R² is lower alkyl having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, lower alkenyl or lower alkynyl having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, or aralkyl or aryl; R³ is lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl or aralkyl; R⁴ is lower alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or aryl; M and M' are independently



and R⁵ is aryl, aralkyl, or lower alkyl having 1 to 12 carbon atoms and optionally substituted with a -COOR group where R is lower alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms; the R¹ substitution being at the 5(6)-position; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, said method comprising reacting a compound represented by the formula II.



wherein R and R¹ are as defined above, with a substituted isocyanate represented by the formula OCNR⁵ wherein R⁵ is as defined above, and optionally, treating the resultant product with a non-toxic salt when it is desired to prepare a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS

The application for patent No. 136548 made by F. L. Smith & Co. A/S in respect of which an opposition was entered by The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., as notified in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 16th August 1975, has been treated as withdrawn.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta at two rupees per copy :—

(1)

108908 116209 116275 116350 116472 116631 116849 116953
116996 117056 117639 117749 117758 117798 117833 117939
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CLAIM UNDER SECTION 20(1) OF THE PATENTS ACT, 1970.

(1)

The Claim made by VINAY RAI under Section 20(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 to proceed the application for Patent No. 139105 in his favour has been allowed.

(2)

The Claim made by CRUCIBLE S.A., under Section 20(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 to proceed the application for Patent No. 139160 in their name has been allowed.

AMENDMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 57

The amendments proposed by Ankerfarm S.p.A., in respect of patent application No. 111995 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 7th February 1976 have been allowed.

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC. (PATENTS)

Assignments, licences or other transactions affecting the interests of the original patentees have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the parties claiming interests :—

83255.—M/s. Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Limited.

95997.—M/s. Societe Des Engrenages Durand.

120476.—M/s. Murray Company of Texas, Inc.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

76745 76968 77050 77302 77735 81846 82148 82466 82547
82558 82575 82584 82605 82659 82693 82721 82722 82772
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137410 137411 137445 137507 137665 137666

CESSATION OF PATENTS

86234 109183 109238 109262 109280 109384 109738 109832
110085 110123 110262 110616 112360 112376 112549

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 110471 dated the 2nd May, 1967 made by Padmanna Jambu Chaugule on the 24th November 1975 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 17th January, 1976 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 110514 dated the 3rd May, 1967 made by Padmanna Jambu Chaugule on the 24th November, 1975 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 17th January, 1976 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

Class 3. Nos. 143805 to 143826. Mona Toys Industries, a Partnership firm of D-34, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-27, India. "Toys". January 3, 1976.

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Design Nos. 138274, 138275, 138276, 138401 Class 1.

Design Nos. 138346, 138347, 138438, 138599, 138673, 138700 Class 3.

Design Nos. 138540, 138541 & 138643 Class 5.

Design Nos. 138600, 138674 & 138701 Class 10

Design Nos. 138647, 138648 Class 11.

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FIVE YEARS

Design No. 138273 Class 1.
Design Nos. 127750, 128156, 128157, 128369, 128370 & 128557 Class 3.

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC.
(DESIGNS)

Assignments, licences or other transaction affecting the interest of the original proprietors have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the applicants for registration.

142684.—M/s. M. S. Chawla & Company.

142685.—M/s. M. S. Chawla & Company.

Name Index of applicants for patents for the month of April, 1976 (Nos. 573/Cal/76 to 764/Cal/76, 106/Bom/76 to 136/Bom/76 and 60/Mas/76 to 77/Mas/76).

Name & Appln. No.

—A—

Agashe, P.G. 672/Cal/76.

Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association.—110/Bom/76.

Alcan Research and Development Ltd.—605/Cal/76.

Allied Tube & Conduit Corpn.—612/Cal/76.

Amado Laguna De Rins, S.A.—707/Cal/76.

Anic S.p.A.—704/Cal/76.

Archifar Industrie Chimiche Del Trentino S.p.A.—763/Cal/76.

Armco Steel Corpn.—680/Cal/76.

Asahi Glass Company Ltd.—602/Cal/76.

Asar, V.P.—114/Bom/76.

—B—

Bakerdrill, Inc.—573/Cal/76, 574/Cal/76.

Bakshi, T.R.—657/Cal/76.

Balche-Durr AG.—646/Cal/76.

Baldota, P.R.—120/Bom/76.

Barber-Colman Co.—729/Cal/76, 730/Cal/76, 764/Cal/76.

Barnes, A.C.—582/Cal/76.

Basu, S.K.—638/Cal/76.

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft.—591/Cal/76, 613/Cal/76, 614/Cal/76, 615/Cal/76.

BBC Brown, Boveri & Co., Ltd.—718/Cal/76.

Bedi, T. MHS (Lt. Col.)—610/Cal/76.

Beloit Corpn.—580/Cal/76.

B. F. Goodrich Co., The.—665/Cal/76, 753/Cal/76.

Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.—587/Cal/76, 747/Cal/76, 748/Cal/76.

Bhattacharyya, M.N.—682/Cal/76.

Binder, J.—631/Cal/76.

B & J Manufacturing Co.—629/Cal/76, 630/Cal/76.

Bombay Textile Research Association, The.—135/Bom/76.

Braunschweigische Maschinenbauanstalt.—706/Cal/76.

British Railways Board.—711/Cal/76.

Brooks, T.W.—724/Cal/76.

Burlington Industries, Inc.—637/Cal/76.

—C—

Canadian Industries Ltd.—722/Cal/76.

Carborundum Universal Ltd.—76/Mas/76.

Carrier Corpn.—679/Cal/76.

Caulier, D.P.—746/Cal/76.

Chawathe, D.V.—107/Bom/76.

Chettyshanmugham, K. N.—65/Mas/76.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—691/Cal/76.

Chinoi Gyogyszer Es Vegyeszeti Termek Gyara RT.—649/Cal/76.

Chloride Silent Power Ltd.—598/Cal/76.

Combustion Engineering Inc.—578/Cal/76.

Coplan, M.J.—724/Cal/76.

Cornell-Hoskinson Manufacturing Corp.—733/Cal/76.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.—594/Cal/76, 600/Cal/76, 601/Cal/76, 619/Cal/76, 697/Cal/76, 698/Cal/76, 699/Cal/76, 710/Cal/76, 740/Cal/76, 741/Cal/76, 752/Cal/76.

Csepele Femmu.—659/Cal/76.

—D—

Dabral, V.P.—111/Bom/76.

Damania, M.H. (Smt.)—131/Bom/76.

Dana Corpn.—717/Cal/76.

Dandekar, S.R. (Smt.)—663/Cal/76.

Das, M.—672/Cal/76.

Development Consultants Private Ltd.—621/Cal/76.

Devi, R.K.—68/Mas/76.

Dholaria, K.R.—133/Bom/76.

Dorr-Oliver, Inc.—603/Cal/76.

Dr. C. Otto & Comp. GMBH.—743/Cal/76.

DSO "Cherna Metalurgia".—694/Cal/76.

Dutta, S.K. (Dr.)—638/Cal/76.

—E—

Eastin, J.A.—749/Cal/76.

Eastman Kodak Co.—607/Cal/76.

Egyesult Izzolampa ES Vilamossagi RT.—751/Cal/76.

E.I. Du Pont De Nemours and Co.—618/Cal/76.

Electronique Marcel Dassault.—650/Cal/76.

Engineer, S.S.—111/Bom/76.

E—(Contd.)

Escher Wyss Ltd.—645/Cal/76

Etat Francais Represented by

Le Delege Ministeriel

Pour l'Armement.—685/Cal/76, 686/Cal/76

Ethicon, Inc.—648/Cal/76

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Federal-Mogul Corpn.—715/Cal/76.

Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.—700/Cal/76

Fibreglass Ltd.—738/Cal/76

Flogates Ltd.—667/Cal/76

F. L. Smidth & Co. A/S.—705/Cal/76

FMC Corpn.—681/Cal/76

Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.—118/Bom/76

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Forgeage et L' Estampage des

Alliages Legers.—589/Cal/76 and 590/Cal/76

—G—

Gajjar, I. A.—113/Bom/76

Galenko, V. I.—750/Cal/76

Gandhi, M. C.—134/Bom/76

Ganesan, S.—65/Mas/76

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Gertsik, F. M.—634/Cal/76

Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Company, The—597/Cal/76

Gottchalk, R. E.—666/Cal/76

Gould Inc.—692/Cal/76

Govind, M. P.—71/Mas/76

Gray, B. L.—626/Cal/76

Gruppo Lepetit S.p.A.—727/Cal/76

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Hickson's Timber Products Ltd.—606/Cal/76

Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft.—609/Cal/76, 643/Cal/76, 688/Cal/76, 734/Cal/76, 735/Cal/76, 736/Cal/76 and 737/Cal/76

Hooghly Docking & Engineering Co. Ltd., The—671/Cal/76

Humes Ltd.—708/Cal/76

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IBM World Trade Corpn.—588/Cal/76

IDL Chemicals Ltd.—62/Mas/76 and 70/Mas/76

Indian Oxygen Ltd.—709/Cal/76

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Khadgi, G. R.—126/Bom/76

Kharchenko, A. M.—750/Cal/76

Klein, Schanzlin & Becker A. G.—586/Cal/76 and 622/Cal/76

Krasilnikov, N. T.—750/Cal/76

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Lifting Equipments & Accessories.—639/Cal/76

Lorenzetti, A.I.A.—662/Cal/76

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Lucas Electrical Ltd.—661/Cal/76 and 728/Cal/76

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Martini, R. J. F.—644/Cal/76

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Schubeck KG.—651/Cal/76 and 652/Cal/76

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Mehrotra, R. K.—742/Cal/76

Mehta, A. D.—116/Bom/76

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Metallgesellschaft A.G.—758/Cal/76 and 762/Cal/76

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M. K. Spindle Manufacturers Pvt., Ltd.—115/Bom/76

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Nathani Steel Pvt. Ltd.—125/Bom/76

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O/E/N India Ltd.—72/Mas/76

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Pandit, V. B.—109/Bom/76

Pardasani, R. R.—136/Bom/76

Parvez Engineering Co.—655/Cal/76

Patel, Babubhai alias Dhanvantlal Jagjivandas.—127/Bom/76

Patil, S. G.—66/Mas/76 and 67/Mas/76

Pfizer Corpn.—696/Cal/76

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Preformed Line Products Co.—625/Cal/76 and 761/Cal/76

Premium Coke Manufacturing Co., Pvt. Ltd.—617/Cal/76

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S. A. D'Explosifs ET DE
 Produits Chimiques.—720/Cal/76
 Saint-Gobain Industries.—628/Cal/76
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 Sandoz Ltd.—595/Cal/76
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 Maatschappij B. V.—759/Cal/76
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 Simon-Hartley Ltd.—723/Cal/76
 Singh, D. R.—672/Cal/76
 Singh Gill, G. P.—656/Cal/76
 Singh, N. K.—673/Cal/76 and 674/Cal/76
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 S. A. P. I. C.—599/Cal/76
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 Spemby Ltd.—592/Cal/76
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 Stiko B. V.—716/Cal/76
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Telefonaktiebolaget L. M

Ericsson—732/Cal/76

Tribotech.—584/Cal/76

Trutzschler GMBH & Co. KG.—576/Cal/76

Tsai, Y. C.—583/Cal/76

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Unilever Ltd.—642/Cal/76

Union Carbide Corp.—577/Cal/76

United Technologies Corp.—575/Cal/76 and 647/Cal/76

UOP Inc.—604/Cal/76

USM Corporation.—745/Cal/76

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Vendervell Products Ltd.—731/Cal/76

VEB Fotochemische Werke

Berlin.—739/Cal/76

Von Berckheim, C. G.—701/Cal/76 and 702/Cal/76

Vsesojuzny Nauchno-Issle-
dovatel'sky I Konstruktor'sko-
Tekhnologicheskij Institut

Prirodnikh Almazov I

Instrumenta.—695/Cal/76

Vsesojuzny Nauchno-Issle-
dovatel'sky Institut

Zemleroinogo Mashinostroenia.—684/Cal/76

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Wagh, A. S.—128/Bom/76 and 129/Bom/76

Western Geophysical Company of

America.—726/Cal/76

Westinghouse Electric Corp.—640/Cal/76 and 641/Cal/76

West Lake Nominees Pty. Ltd.—660/Cal/76

Westvaco Corp.—721/Cal/76

Whiteside Nominees Pty.

Ltd.—660/Cal/76

White Welding and Mfg.,

Inc.—596/Cal/76

S. VEDARAMAN,
 Controller-General of Patents,
 Designs and Trade Marks.

